IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS

—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG
THE MONEYED CLASSES

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No 56,172.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.
With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st Jan.	SALSETTE	6090	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6090	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	9030	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6090	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10030		
28th "	SALSETTE	6090	MOLDAVIA	10000
4th Apl.	HIMALAYA	7090	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8030	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6090	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6090	MONGOLIA	10000
29th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	9030	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6090	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6090	MOOLTAN	10000
30th "	MACEDONIA	10030	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	394 or 495		591 or 742-8	
To LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley.	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via
Linga	2185	Mon. 26th Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.M.
Kola	1,205	Thurs. 29th Jan.	9 a. m.	† C.M.
Lhasa	2,181	Friday 30th Jan.	6 a. m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 29th January, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 29th January, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pundua	3305	Saturday 24th Jan.
†Pentakota	3418	Thursday 5th Feb.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 19th "
†Purnea	3306	" 5th Mar.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents,
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
26th January, 1914.

Marittima Italiana
(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914.
Porto Said	5301	Molle	10th Feb.
Re d'Italia	6236	A Pinceti	10th Mar.
A Steamer	6000	X....	7th April.
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th "

RATES TO ITALY.

Inclusive of Wine, Beer and Electric Fans.

	1st Cl Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special rates for missionaries

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes

French Mail Steamers

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Caledonien	4140	Fabre	11th Feb.
Armand Behic	685	Rosati	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Lafont	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Leveque	6th May.
Caledonien	4140	Bougault	3rd June
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	1st July

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles	(single) Rs.	594	495	225
Do.	(return) .. "	891	743	405
To London	(single) .. "	660	528	270
Do.	(return)... "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half early at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application,

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,940,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Nowara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on applicetion.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Church Gate Street.

There are objects in nature which instinctively please the senses, but when delight and satisfaction are associated with the higher senses of sight and hearing the perception is what may be called BEAUTIFUL. BEAUTIFUL is precisely the impression made upon the mind through the medium of one's sense of hearing in the use of our

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS

We have no hesitation in implying that the most BEAUTIFUL qualities calculated to affect the sense in the highest degree are embodied in the Pianos we offer and they deserve to the fullest the distinction which the word BEAUTIFUL discloses in its most intense feeling.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer will help create that rhythmical link so necessary between the art of music and the heart.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos of culture and refinement.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos best suited to Musical education.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos sought and found necessary to the inmost life of high thinking musicians.

We offer and are agents for the sale of the BEAUTIFUL PIANOS manufactured by

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS
"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo.—*Beethoven.*

BLUTHNER
"Are the sweetest toned Pianos in the World."—*Dr. Oscar Paul* in his "History of the Pianoforte."

SCHIEDMAYER
"It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it."—*Sir Edward Elgar, Mus. Doc.*

STEINWEG
"Like all the instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg Nachf has afforded me the greatest pleasure."—*Johan Brahms.*

RICHD. LIPP
"The even and smooth flowing liquid Lipp Piano."
"The best Upright Piano in the World."—*T. Haig, Mus. B.*

Our new catalogue explaining our easy payment system will be mailed, free on application to prospective purchasers.

MARCKS & Co., LTD. BOMBAY & POONA

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE ERANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilling
Lioyaang	Tientsin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758;
Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W.

THE
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPIT 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00 000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody reaising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	" "
Chester	125o	" "
Devoe's	125o	" "
Monkey	125o	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yelle

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

Retail Agents for Bombay:

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD

SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.
(INDIA)

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & KARACHI

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
SPECIALLY PACKED FOR
MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES.
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 26th February, 1914, at 6-30 P. M.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST,
Hony. Secretary.
24th January, 1914.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from the 26th January, 1914, MY OFFICE will be REMOVED to the 2ND FLOOR of ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, opposite the Bombay Gas Co.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Marine Surveyor, etc., etc.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of sugar per s. s. "LANGTON HALL" from MAURITIUS are hereby informed that the steamer has arrived in BOMBAY and will discharge her cargo in dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and paying the undersigned freight due, if any, to take delivery of their cargo immediately on discharge.

The Company's surveyor Capt. Metcalfe will attend every morning between 8 and 9 A. M. to survey damaged bags. No survey will be held and no claim entertained after 7 days of the landing of the bags.

EDWARD, BATES, & SONS' AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, dated 26th January, 1914.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his office, Ballard Road, uptill 1-0 P. M. (S. T.), on MONDAY, 16th February 1914, for the supply of about 30,000 tons of INDIAN STEAM COAL, for the year 1914.

1. A deposit of Rs. 5,000 to accompany the tender.
2. Form of tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Re. 5.
3. The covers should be endorsed "Tender for Coal."
4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer.
6. Each tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited, if such tender is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his tender.
7. Tenders will only be accepted from recognised managing agents or Colliery Proprietors.
8. The coal to be subject to the inspection by the Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. INST. C.E.,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Dated Bombay, 24th January, 1914.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1914, for the supply of CLOTHING to the Municipal Hospitals.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 350 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

A. G. CHRISTIANSEN,
M. S. E. A. M, I. M. E.
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 26th January, 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 127 of 1913.

Re BYRAMJI MERWANJI MODY, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at No. 14, Mody Street, within the Fort, lately, carrying on business as Hardware Merchant, etc., under the name of M. M. Mody, Sons and Company, and also as Merwanji Damodar and Company and now unemployed, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 4th March, 1914, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for hearing the application.—Dated this 21st day of January, 1914.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 24th Jan, 1914.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

AT 6 P. M. and 10 P. M.

THE LAST WEEK
OF
GARDNER BROWN'S
MERRY MAGNETS

in a completely new and novel entertainment which makes up a most delightful

DANCING PROGRAMME

POMPEII

As many have been unable to see this famous film and many others have expressed a desire to see it again in a complete form, the Management has in response to the wishes of many patrons, decided to present it in a complete form. As the performance will be a long one, the first "house" will be at 6 P.M. prompt.

MATINEE ON SUNDAY

On SUNDAY, at 3 P.M.

will be a matinee for the special benefit of those living in the suburbs who are unable to attend the later performances. At this matinee only the film POMPEII will be shown, complete.

ALASTOR

The World-renowned Mystic.

The Excelsior Management have been fortunate in securing the services of this famous Character-reader, for a few days. For the benefit of our patrons ALASTOR will give readings at popular prices, in a specially arranged corner of the beautiful Palm Court.

TO-DAY, SUNDAY, at 4-30 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GARDEN FREE.

SUNDAY, AT 10 P.M.

By kind permission
OF
H. E. The GOVERNOR.

His Excellency's Band will accompany the great film

"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"

The full and complete orchestra under the personal direction of

MR. EDWARD BEHR

BOMBAY A. D. C.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
FEBRUARY
11th, 12th, 13th, 14th
THE POPULAR MUSICAL COMEDY
THE QUAKER GIRL
Strong Cast,
Chorus of 40, augmented Orchestra

Box Plan at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.'s
USUAL PRICES.

Telephone No. 755

HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO.

General Merchants
High Class Tailors, Outfitters and Shirt Makers

EVERY REQUISITE
for Travellers and Homeward Bound Passengers always in stock. A large assortment of ready-made clothes on hand.

New Consignments Every Mail

FIXED RATES

OPPOSITE
CRAWFORD MARKET

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive town it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and homelike suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD Tel. No. 1271

TO-NIGHT!

A STIRRING BATTLE-PICTURE

"SHERIDAN'S RIDE"

A realistic representation of a most famous event in American History.

"Sheridan has ridden all the way
From Winchester Down to save the day."

DEAUVILLE . . . Charming coloured views
HOW INSECTS PREY An interesting nature study

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7, 8-30 and 10.

SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS } Prize Shows—5-30 to 6-30. Extra Shows 11-15 to 12-15

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW on Nepean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co. Beds Library, Press, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES, (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... „ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ... „ „ 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Hankow.	Panama
Calcutta	Hongkong	Peking.
Canton.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Cebu	London.	Shanghai
Colon.	Manila.	Singapore.
Empire.	Mexico City.	Yokohama.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912.....Rs 8,00,000
30th April, „ .....Rs 24,00,000
31st July, „ .....Rs. 52,00,000
30th December „ .....Rs. 1.00,00,000

S N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London.
Manager

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Bandora, Chimbai Road, opposite the sea.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS-DAY SUNDAY, the 25th day of January, 1914, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), by order of the administrator of the estate of the late Mr. J. B. Gomes (deceased), the following property:—

All that piece of Ghavton land containing by admeasurement about 120 square yards, situate at Chimbai, at Bandora, in the District of Thana, on the eastern side of the Chimbai Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, together with the building standing thereon and bearing Municipal No. 11, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by a passage and beyond by the property of Dr. Henriques, on the South by the property of one Dharmai, on the East by the properties of L. M. Valladores, and on the West by the Chimbai Road.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors, at Medows Street or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 25th January, 1914.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Billet by a Gentleman as SECRETARY, previous experience in State, highest references:
Box No. 831, care of "Bombay Gazette"

WANTED.—A post as SECRETARY, COMPANION or TUTORESS, previous experience. English, piano and fancy work; accustomed to travelling.
Box No. 830, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—Immediately for the Government Press of the British East Africa Protectorate one competent RULING MACHINEMAN with thorough knowledge of account book ruling.—Salary Rs. 80 per mensem rising to Rs. 120 per mensem by annual increment of Rs. 5 per mensem.—For further particulars apply to
Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents in India, British Protectorates in Africa, Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay.

WANTED.—LESSONS on the Piano, for a young child of 7 years. Apply stating Terms to Box 9149, care of the Manager, this Paper.

LADY TRAVELLING to England REQUIRES a NURSE as companion and to look after small boy on the voyage home. Half first class fare paid. Box 9150, care of this Paper.

WANTED, competent HOUSEKEEPER. Comfortable Home and all found. Box 9151, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—BOARD and RESIDENCE, by a Young Englishman Apply Box No. 9148, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—Good GOANESE COOK Apply stating salary and forwarding testimonials to Box No. 9152, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

BEST APPLE RINGS, PEAR Chips, Evaporated Prunes, Peaches and Apricots in 2lb. tins at Re. 1-4. Apple Tea or "Eden Cider" in 1lb. tins at Re. 1-8 or 3 tins at Rs. 3. Postage extra.
Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Col. Rennick's Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kulu, Kangra District.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Cung Cheng period, B. C. 1723, Chinese Ginger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?
Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette"

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advise, and the most practical cooking, household and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes puolished

HOW YOU CAN OBTAIN FASHIONS FOR ALL

"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every bookseller's and railway bookstall. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and thus make certain of always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,

FASHIONS FOR ALL,
233, Regent St., London, ENGLAND,

and "FASHIONS FOR ALL" will be sent post free to you for six months.

FASHIONS FOR ALL
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

EDUCATIONAL.

ABU HIGH SCHOOL
MOUNT ABU,
RAJPUTANA

GOOD results in all grades of the Cambridge Local and School of Art Examinations. Hill climate, spacious Buildings, Gymnasium, Cricket and Hockey Grounds, Cadet Corps and Rifle Range, Cottage Hospital. Inclusive terms Rs. 30 a month.
Further particulars on application to the
Revd, The HONORARY SECRETARY

INSURANCES.

THE
LATEST DEVELOPMENT,
IN
LIFE INSURANCE
FOR
EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA,
THE
NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY
offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.
For Particulars of New Schemes, apply to
KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.
ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES
WITH RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1) A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whatever it occurred.

(2) A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

ASK FOR
SUTTON CARDEN'S
LONDON OLD TOM GIN,
"SOFT AS CREAM,"
Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT MODY & CO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET:—ROSARIO COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—
JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. The Agakhan, G.C.S.I.,
Jail Road, Umerkhadi, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S. s. Chinwgara, (B. I.) 3,337 tons, Capt. R. P. Williams, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Galle, with ballast.

S. s. Sultan Van Kochi, 1,113 tons, Capt. E. G. Devries, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan (January 14) with a cargo of liquid fuel. She sailed yesterday for the same port, with ballast.

S. s. Arabia, (P. & O.) 4,198 tons, Capt. W. B. Palmer, sailed yesterday for London, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. s. City of Chester, (City Line) 3,520 tons, Capt. F. C. Seaborne, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a same bottom cargo.

S. s. Pundua, (B. I.) 2,726 tons, Capt. H. G. Willsher, sailed yesterday for Durban via Mombasa and Zanzibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. s. Liberia, 2,394 tons, Capt. G. Shroeder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg and Rotterdam, with a cargo of coal.

S. s. Kattenturm, 3,476 tons, Capt. A. Fretwurst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (December 14) via Antwerp with a general cargo.

S. s. Falls of Orchy, 3,139 tons, Capt. Herbert Murchie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (January 22) with ballast.

S. s. Linga, (B. I.) 951 tons, Capt. H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi (January 22) with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. s. Bankura, (B. I.) 1,905, Capt. J. B. H. Whytehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basrah (January 12) with a general cargo and passengers. During the voyage there two deaths from natural causes.

S. s. Cairngowan, 2,560 tons, Capt. John O. Baud, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (December 24) with Railway material and a general cargo. During the voyage she met bad weather to Portsaid thence fine.

The steamer "Tullochmoor" which aground on the Baragua flats while on her way from Calcutta to Rangoon has been successfully floated. She arrived at Rangoon yesterday morning.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure ......Captain Nugent ......R N
H M S Pelorus ....Comdr Hill ....R N
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Robinson...R I M S
R I M S Northfolk...Comdr G.H.S. Lanche... Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 24.

Abydos ....1939 Davis
Arcadia ....3513 Barclam ....P & O Co
Bankura ....9905 Whytehead ......M M & Co
Caboto ....2846 Pelligrini...Venice...S N Co
Cairngowan......2560 Baud
E F Ferdinand.3906 Leva....Trieste...A L S N Co
Firozo ....2029 Primrose ....T M & Co
Falls or Archis...3139 Murchie
Hosainco......... 994 Fanning ....T M & Co
Himalaya ....3709 Evans ....P & O Co
India ....4198 Talbot ....P & O Co
James ....3078 McDonald ......K N & Co
Karonga ....2932 Patteson
Khosrou ....2410 Hannah ...Jed...T M & Co
Koweit ....2336 Brewis... Arab S'mers & Co
Kola .... 510 Denne ....M M & Co
Kandenfels......3605 Oetker ......W & A G & Co
Katenturm..........2304 Fretwerst
Linga...Cutbush...Karachi......26-2...M M & Co
Liberia..........2394 Schroder
Longton ....2882 Magall
Mactra ....5905 Vibert ....P & O Co
Niagara (Yacht).703 Gabrielsen ......J Leiter
Peer Jeota ....2269 Stewart ....M M & Co
Sunbeam (y'ht) 227 Callaway ......Lord Brassey
Taiyabi ....2000 Kaso ......A M Jivraj & Co
Thornbeck ......2385 Forster
City of Chester.3521 Osborne ......Karachi ...... K N & Co
Zoroastrian......2585 Osborne ......C M & Sons

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents
A Fred. Glavic ...3382 Milon...Genoa ...31-1... J M & Co
B Bassano ......2762 Boxhall......Hull ...28-1... J F & Co
C&R Ehrenfels...2780 Schmitz...R'goon ...3-2... W & A G & Co
D & E Vermont ...2722 Gemmell ...Kobe...3-2... W & A G & Co
F James......8078 McDonald...Calcutta...29-1... M M & Co
G H R James...1673 Mege...Middlesbro...N F... W & A G & Co
K Rangoon Maru.3316 Date......Kobe...29-1 ... N Y Kaisha
M Irax ....4913 Peabody...Dunkirk...29-1... K N & Co
N Lena ....2379 Charters......Hull ...31-1... Balli Bros
O Bengrove ...2389 Barber...Middlesbro...31-1... W & A G & Co
P Chakrata......3341 Smith...Antwerp ...29-1... M M & Co
Q Kola ....510 Hume......Busrah...29-1...... M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1) Stefani Bobis...2-15 Siamos...London ...28-1... J M & Co
2 Castalia......4936 Mitchell......L'pool ...31-1... W & A G & Co
3 Lugano ......3433 Sarjonovich ...A L S N & Co
4 Ainowan ...2336 Hayward......Hull...25-1 ... W & A G & Co
5 Gray ....2353 Mundick ....A L S N Co
7 Clan Colquhoun..3760 Summers ...Antwerp...... 10-2 J F & Co
8 Ninive ......2876 Metzenhein ...Hamburg...... W & A G & Co
9 Assaye ...4359 Coldwell...Shanghai ...28-1... P & O Co
12 & 13 Banca...3794 Garwood ...Kobe...30-1... P & O Co
15 Glenclunay...3017 Johnston ....T M & Co
16 Elswick Manor...2573 Glenlites...Dunkirk ... W & A G & Co

H. W. P. D.

Sabarmati ...... 524 Samsoon...N F...Bo S N Co
Indrawati...513 Ismail...Karachi...24-1 BoS N Co
Ponwai............552 Dawood ....Bo S N Co
Bahaduri.........829 Hossein ....Bo S N Co

Offside K

Laconia ....4117 Pesut ...Hull......N F...... W & A G & Co

The steamer Mantua entered for loading yesterday for London &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. steamer Macedonia, arrived at plymouth on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Malda, left Port Said on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Birmingham, outward bound, passed the Canal and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 1st proximo. The same Co's. steamer City of Calcutta, outward bound left Liverpool on the 21st instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 23rd instant.

TROOPSHIP "HARDINGE."

The Karachi radio office was in touch with the transport "Hardinge" at 2 a. m. yesterday, and radio messages will be accepted up to 2 a. m. to-morrow.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

Monday, January 26.

Presidency Mills Company, General Meeting, 9, Marine Street, 2-30.
Y. W. C. A. Annual Business Meeting.

Tuesday, January 27.

Meet, Bombay Hunt, Chukla, at day-break.
H. E. the Governor goes to Sind.

Wednesday, January 28.

Standard Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Dadi Building, Churchgate Street, 4.
Meeting of the Standing Committee 4-30.

Thursday, Jan. 29.

Meet, Bombay Hunt at the Kennels, at Daybreak.
Ex-Soldiers' Mutual Aid Society. Dance in the Town Hall.

Daily.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s. s. "Gujrath" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Tuesday the 27th inst.

Bombay Medical Union.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Saturday, January 31st, at 7-30 p. m. (S. T.), followed by a dinner at 8-45.

Motor Accident.—On Friday evening Lieut.-Col. Bennet was driving his car along Queen's road, when a boy named Suleman Ibrahim aged about twelve, was accidentally knocked down by the car near Charni Road Station. The lad was picked up immediately and taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital. He had not sustained serious injury and was sent home.

University Extension Addresses.—The third and last of the three lectures by Dr. R. Scott, M.A., on "A Comparative Study of the Universities in the British Empire" in the series of the University extension addresses organised by the Social Service League, will be delivered to-morrow, at 6 p. m. (S. T.), in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum.

BAND PROGRAMME.

PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following pieces, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-morrow :—

Humorous March	O'ihr Weber	Lincke
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber
Valse	Dreaming	Joyce
Selection	Haddon Hall	Sullivan
Pfeif-Lied	Come my love and dance with me	Strauss
Melodies	The Toreador	Caryll
Dance	Le Pilon Pilon	Clerice

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Northbrook," Commander G. H. S. LaTouche, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Blair, which port she left on the 17th January and called at Colombo *en route*.

CLARE ROAD ACCIDENT.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The inquest on the death of Miyaji Karimad, a Khoja Mohamedan, who was killed as the result of a motor accident at the junction of Clare and Ripon Roads, was concluded yesterday by Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner. The facts of the accident have been reported.

Yesterday, a police sepoy, who was on duty near the scene of the accident, was examined. He said he heard the driver of the car blowing the horn.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on sill. ft. in.
	January.			
Sun	25	m	10 48	25 9
			11 46 a	29 3
Mon	26	m	11 31	26 2
Tues	27	m	0 16	29 3
			0 10 a	26 5
Wed	28	m	0 44	29 2
			0 46 a	26 7
Thurs	29	m	1 10	28 10
			1 20 a	26 4
Fri	30	m	1 34	28 4
			1 53 a	26 2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on sill. ft. in.
	January.			
Sun	25	m	5 19	19 6
			4 44 a	16 0
Mon	26	m	5 54	18 10
			5 24 a	16 1
Tues	27	m	6 25	18 3
			5 59 a	16 3
Wed	28	m	6 54	17 10
			6 30 a	16 8
Thurs	29	m	7 23	17 8
			6 59 a	17 3
Fri	30	m	7 50	17 8
			7 27 a	17 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Jan.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
25	(Sunday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 27m.
26	(Monday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 28m.
27	(Tuesday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 29m.
28	(Wednesday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 29m.
29	(Thursday)	do 7h. 14m.	do 6h. 30m.
30	(Friday)	do 7h. 14m.	do 6h. 30m.

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, Jan. 26th, 0h. 4-1m. p.m. ; Apogee, 31st, 11-0h. p.m. ; First Quarter, Feb. 3rd, 4h 3-6m. p.m. ; Full Moon, 10th, 11h. 4-7m. p.m. ; Perigee, 12th ; 7-0h. p.m. ; Last Quarter, 17th 2h. 53-0m. p.m.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-DAY'S SERVICES.

3rd Sunday after Epiphany,
[Sunday 25th January, 1914.]

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m. Holy Communion ; 7 45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Tours in C. Hymns 406, 547, 322, 540; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Whitefield in E. Hymns 405, 270, 542; Collections for Bombay Church Extension Fund; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. 8 a.m. Holy Communion ; 10 a.m. Parade Service ; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6 30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 11 a. m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for the Z. B. H. M. Local Fund. Marathi Service, 9 a.m. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion ; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School ; 6 30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—Conversion of St. Paul. 6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m. Matins ; 8 a. m. Solemn Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Childrens' Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Schools.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Holy Communion 7 30; Matins and Sermon 8 30; Sunday School 5-15 Evensong and Sermon 6-30.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11a.m. Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale will preach.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo St., Fort. Chaplain Rev. W. Thomson, M. A., United Service 9 30 a.m. Evening Service 6-30 p.m., Psalm 67; Hymns 10, 202, 219. Collection for Additional Clergy Society.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—9-30 a. m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Sermon to Men. Preacher : Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon ; 6 30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte, D.D.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m. 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass. 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass;

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar, Rev. J. J. Das. Sunday Services :—Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a. m. Evening Service, 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar. Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m., Evening Service. 5-30 p.m.,

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway—Morning Service, 8-30 a.m. Preacher, Mr. L. G Cranna; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher Mr. R. A. Adams Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens—Morning Service, 10 a. m, Preacher, Mr. G. Bennett. Evening Service, 6 30 p.m., Preacher, Mr. A. V. Gosford. Sunday School, 5 p. m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. H. Stephens, 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m , Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service; 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9 a. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell ; Evening Service, 6-30 p. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p. m. Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p. m.

Lord Islington, Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. Sly and Mr. Fisher, members of the Public Services Commission, paid a visit recently to the Agricultural Institute and College at Pusa where they were entertained and shown round by Mr. Mc.Kenna, Officiating Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge of the Burma Chief Court, has three months' extension of medical leave.

H. E. the Governor has nominated Major W. J. Niblock, I.M.S., to be an ordinary Fellow of the Madras University.

Colonel R. Williams, M. P. and Mrs. and the Misses Williams have returned to England after their visit to India and Java.

Mr. G. F. Adams, Chief Inspector of Mines, and Mr. H. C. Graves, Controller of Patents, will proceed on long leave this summer.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore was a guest of the members of the United Service Club, Bangalore, at an entertainment at the Club on the 20th inst.

A conference to consider the higher education of boys attending the Chiefs' Colleges has provisionally been arranged for an early date in March.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda proposes to leave Baroda for Delhi on January 31st and will stay three days.

The Government of Behar and Orissa is expected to include a grant of Rs. 6 lakhs towards the Patna waterworks. The whole scheme will cost about Rs. 20 lakhs.

His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir Arthur Young, has received by cable the news of the death of his mother, Mrs. Keith Young, the widow of the late Colonel Keith Young, C.B., R.E.

The Government have decided to build a new general hospital for Madras on thoroughly modern and up-to-date lines, and that the Spur Tank has been selected as the site for the same.

The Government of India Scholarship to England has been placed this year at the disposal of the Madras University, and applications for it will be received by the Registrar up to the 15th of March.

A correspondent of the *Gold Coast Leader* voices a rumour "that his Excellency the Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford, will be transferred to the two Nigerias to relieve Sir Frederick Lugard who, it is said, will proceed on to Egypt."

It is hoped that the arrangements in connection with the Medical College and Hospital for women in new Delhi will be sufficiently advanced to permit of the foundation stone being laid by Lady Hardinge before her departure for Europe.

The price of quinine has just been raised considerably. This is the second advance announced by the makers since the agreement was signed between the American and European manufacturers of quinine and the growers in Java of the cinchona tree, from the bark of which quinine is produced.

Probably the shortest dramatic criticism on record is that published by the *Express* in mail week. It runs as follows :—"Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's new piece, "Robina in Search of a Husband" produced at the Vaudeville Theatre is described on the programme as an 'absurd play.' It is."

Nearly 300 gentlemen have, says a special cablegram to the *Ceylon Observer*, registered their names to take part in the International Rubber Congress in London in June. A very large number of papers are promised.

Mr. Imre Schwaiger of Delhi, has presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum, through the National Art Collections Fund, thirty-four Graeco-Buddhist sculptures of the Gandhara school. These will be placed in the Indian section. They date from the 1st to the 3rd century A. D, and were discovered in the Swat Valley. Similar fragments are contained in the various museums in India, but very few have so far found their way into Europe, thanks to the zealous care with which Lord Curzon and others have preserved the choice of specimens of Indian art from the hands of the private collector. Mr. Schwaiger's gift of such important examples will provide a notable addition to the Indian section at South Kensington, which, is rapidly increasing in importance and value. Since their visit to India Their Majesties have taken a personal interest in this section, and the museum officials have spared no pains in its development.

A DANGEROUS THIEF.

One, Gangaram Ajodia, was placed before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Sergeant Kenyard, on a charge of theft and another charge of stabbing a sepoy who attempted to arrest him.

The accused was detected by a Port Trust peon in the act of stealing a pair of dhotis from a case lying in No. 1 Shed, Victoria Docks. When he knew that he was found, the accused took to his heels, but the peon followed him and in attempting to arrest the accused, the latter is said to have taken out a pen-knife from his pocket and inflicted two wounds on the peon.

The magistrate convicted the accused on both the charges. The accused was said to have had a previous conviction, but he denied it. The sentence was therefore postponed for enquiries to be made.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The ballot held in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a Deputy Chairman for the current year, resulted in the re-election of the Hon. Mr. W L. Graham, of the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE WEATHER.

FEEBLE DEPRESSION IN THE NORTH.

[Associated Press.]

Simla, Jan. 24.

Another feeble depression is passing into Northern India from Persia. Skies are clouded in Baluchistan and the extreme north. The air is very dry over the central parts of the country.

Forecast :—Some light precipitation in the extreme north.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday, the 24th January 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the southern half of the division. Maximum temperature is generally in excess minimum temperature is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess except in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual in the south Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Jask	76·3	66·5	...	1·68
Muskat (20th)	...	...	...	...
Delhi	73·5	49·3	...	0·52
Karachi	78·8	60·7	...	0·17
Bhuj	79·1	46·8	...	0·03
Dwarka	81·3	57·7	...	0·00
Verawal	87·7	61·7	...	0·00
Rajkot	83·9	48·6	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para...	86·0	48·8	...	0·00
Surat	89·8	56·5	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	86·7	57·3	...	0·00
Deesa	84·2	50·4	...	0·01
BOMBAY	85·5	63·3	...	...
Ratnagiri	89·7	65·5	...	...
Mormugao	87·0	69·5	...	...
Karwar	88·5	66·8	...	...
Malegaon	90·4	53·0	...	0·08
Ahmednagar	85·1	56·0	...	0·16
Poona	86·5	50·7	...	...
Sholapur	87·5	40·3	...	0·01
Bijapur	86·6	63·4	...	0·24
Belgaum	86·7	58·8	...	0·82
Madras	84·9	66·9	...	28·73
Bangalore	80·7	55·8	...	0·34

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding. dated January 26.

A proficiency Class will be held every Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m. at Head Quarters, Council Road.

There will be a bugle practice on Monday the 26th instant, at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, at 6 p.m.

The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 27th instant at 7-30 a.m at Head-Quarters.

The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 27th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—Members firing Parts I & II must bring their bayonets.

"A" Coy. on Tuesday, 27th and Wednesday 28th instant ; "D" Coy. on Thursday, the 29th instant.

The Annual Training Camp will take place at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February 1914 On Saturday the 31st January special accommodation has been arranged for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 5-32 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi station. Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timings daily (from 2nd to 6th February). From Santa Cruz 9-19 and 9-36 a.m. From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up deficiency before the 29th instant.

The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 30th and open in Camp on the 31st instant.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Cos. or on application at Head-Quarters.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Commanding, dated January 26.

Duties for the week ending 2nd February 1914.

The E. E. Company will Parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Monday the 26th instant, and proceed to Middle ground for Defence Light Manning.

Wednesday 28th instant : Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7 p. m. at Head Quarters under Section Commanders. Dress:—Plain clothes.

It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class will be held in the Head-Quarters on Thursday 29th instant at 7 p. m. ; Also all N. C. Os. desirous of competing in the Annual Skill at Arms Competition should attend these Lectures.

The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps from 17th January 1914:—No. 1571 Gunner W. L. Dale "B" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.

Bombay Brigade Order No. 18 dated 21st January 1914 is published for information:—Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Commandent, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is granted leave out of India from 24th January 1914 to 1st November 1914.

During the absence on leave of Lieut Colonel The Hon. A. Hill Trevor, the Command of the Corps will devolve of Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Bombay Volunteer Artillery.A

NEW BOOKS.

"THE UNFORGIVING MINUTE."

The writer of this novel, recently published by Fisher Unwin, is "Irene Burn," a pen-name veiling the identity of an author whose previous books have made for her a reputation. In the present volume life in a Hill Station, with its colour, its monotony, its discomforts, its little gaieties, its flirtations and its gossip, is vividly and humorously drawn. The book has the happy advantage of providing light entertaining reading or provoking thought, according to the reader and the mood in which it is read—and this is no small achievement. It is a picture gallery of characters among whom stand out a Girton girl who is "good-looking and dresses well" and who unintentionally breaks the harmony of the lives of John Vernon "the bridge-builder," and his wife, a woman with a fine disposition. John Vernon is one of the class which bears the "White Man's burden," and had given the best years of his life to bring rivers under the will of man for the good of the country. His wife Rosamund is one of those noble women who share their husband's troubles and lives willingly, patiently, making his work her work, because he wants her by his side. But this brave spirit, lover of the open air and the saddle, was laid low by an accident, she could no longer be his help-meet and then the Girton girl arrivad. As John Vernon puts it: "I've never stopped loving Rosamund, but I've wanted Constance too. She was one of the 'fresher faces' her Browning talks about ; she meant romance and youth twined into my work. Even the bridge gained a new meaning when she came." But Vernon's distraction lasted only a short while, for the Girton girl, without knowing the trouble she was threatening, disillusioned him, and in so doing another romance is provided. This is the part of the story, with its dramatic ending which provides, perhaps, most food for reflection. Some of the conversation running through the pages of the book is trifling, though rather delightful trifling, but the more I would not be a picture of the society it seeks to depict were this trifling missing And, of course, there are the inevitable servants with their wonderful aptitude for contrariness, also the rains, the A.D.C. the "hounds" of remarkable breeds, and pardah party ordeals, which give the author opportunities for many of her facts and for her entertaining pen, while the way on which the White Man's burden is shouldered, the wonders of the last Durbar, and the joy of one who revels in the beauties of India are well treated. But the casual entry of Vernon into the story is hardly good craftsmanship in view of the position he ultimately fills on the canvas, while the glimpses we get of "I" and "the Sahib" might make some readers wish that these characters came out more clearly.

Shakespeare in the Theatre.

William Poel is a man for whom all lovers of Shakespeare and the Drama should be thankful. For years he has worked for art's sake and his influence has been hardly less in America and Germany than in England. As a Shakespearean scholar he has carried on a vital crusade against what he considers harmful innovations and has endavoured to bring us round to the right path. He knows Shakespeare as only a few know him, and it is for this reason that his crusade commands attention. Briefly put, his doctrine is that Shakespeare to be properly played, to be understood, and to have his works done justice to, must be played under the conditions for which he wrote. He is a severe critic of gorgeous productions and "star" parts, which he contends, are aids to the personal ambitions of their producers. In many Shakespearen productions of to-day he sees conceptions of character at variance with the author's words solely due to the liberties taken by actor-managers and actors. To see some productions of the great plays to-day is to see beautiful spectacles which enchant the eye and lift one out of this world to that of Shakespeare; and yet Mr. Poel is right and the beauty lies in the play when the bright trimmings and elaborate realistic scenery are torn away. The writer has collected a number of his essays on Shakespeare's plays and the producing and acting of them in a volume called "Shakespeare in the Theatre" (Messrs Sidgwick and Jackson, 5s.)' and no lover of literature should fail to read this lively volume written with a scholarliness and a logic which cannot fail to impress. He not only shows how Shakespeare is often misrepresented owing to the text being misread and "cut" wholesale, but throws new light on his subject. The whole text, or practically all of it, is in his opinion, necessary to appreciate fully the play, and there is little that can be spared without robbing the performance. Shakespeare, he argues was too great a dramatist, had had too much experience as an actor, to write what was not necessary to his plot, and whatever the playgoer may think on the problem of production he is probably in immediate sympathy with the critic. Mr. Poel gives an interesting picture of the Elizabethan playhouse, and writes attractively of plays and players of Shakespeare's time. This volume can be recommended as one of the most valuable and informative on the subject than can be obtained for so small a cost.

The Scott Library.

We have received from the Walter Scott Publishing Co. Ld., the two latest additions to the Scott Library. This Library is a remarkable example of modern publishing, for it gives in strongly bound books, with clear type and good paper, the world's masterpieces at the low cost of 1s. per volume. The series, which covers a wide range, now numbers nearly 150 volumes, the latest additions being Tolstoy's Short Stories and Ibsen's "Rosemersh lm," "The Doll's House," and "The Lady from the Sea" Specially worthy of note is the introduction by Frederick J. Crowest to Tolstoy's Stories, which is an able criticism of the Russian writer, his life, an work.

Mr. Garstin, Adjutant to the Governor of Bengal's Body Guard, while playing polo, a few days ago, met with an unfortunate accident. He was thrown from his mount and was picked up unconscious and taken to the Military Hospital. He is suffering from evere concussion of the brain and will be confined to his bed for some time.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.



Our optical department is in charge of a Member of the British Optical Association (By Exam.) London.

Only the best materials are used in the manufacture of frames and lenses. By making the frames and grinding the lenses on our premises, we are enabled to assure a perfect fit of frame as well as a lens necessary for the minutest degree of eyesight defect.

Our new price list will show that, compatible with the requirements of each individual case, our charges are moderate.

LAWRENCE and MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICES :—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CAIRO, DELHI, SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY and RANGOON.
Telephone No. 1827.

Undo

a cheap ready-made cigarette and see how dry and dusty the tobacco is.

Make your own cigarettes with sweet, fresh, cool-smoking tobacco—and roll them in "A.G." Cigarette Paper. You get a far better smoke and pay far less for it. *Sold Everywhere.*

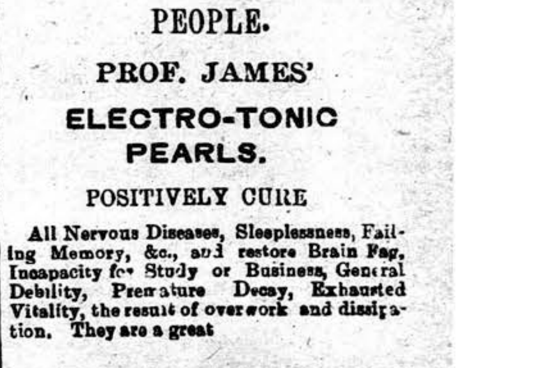
A.G. Cigarette Paper

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great



NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra, 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles, So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Jan. 23. BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols...	73 7-8		1-8
do. Rentes...	85 3-4		unchgd
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan...	88 1-2		1-2
do. do. Govt. Securities...	63 7-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 1-2	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence ...	26 5-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York.	57 1-2	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·48 1-2		unchgd
do. do. New York	4·86 1-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4	since	yesterday
do. Short London Bills ...			
3 month's sight...	2 7-8		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 month's sight...	2 3-4		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trades Bills...	3 5-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trades Bills...	3 5-8		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	2 1-4		1-8

Bar Gold ...77·0 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 day sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—China buying.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £300,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay .... £ 150,000
Gold to Bombay .... £ 140,000
Gold Coin to Bombay ...... £ 10,000
Silver to Shanghai .... £ ......

COTTON.

QUOTATION.—
Spot ...Moderate business done—Unchanged
Futures ...Steady.
Manchester ...Steady with a fair demand—Large cloth business done for China.
Total Sales ... 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 53,000
Mid-Americans ...7·21 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...9·85 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	
6·79	6·80	6·82	
—·03	—·03	—·03	
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
6·80	6·80	6·75	
—·04	—·03	—·04	
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·71	6·55	6·40	6·30
—·03	—·04	·02	—·02

New York 11 a.m., Mar. 12·58 May 12·38
New York noon call Mar. 12·61 May 12·42.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 12·80 May 12·91.

NEW YORK.—
Bales.
Days' Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 40,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ... 42,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 18,000
Exports to Continent
Spot Cotton ...12·90—10
Futures—Month of March 12·53—14
Futures—Month of May 12·33—14
Declined owing to bearish Government Ginners Report and to bull pressure and Liquidation. ed demand.

NEW ORLEANS.—
Spot Cotton ...13 3-16 unchgd
Futures month of March ...12·70—18
Futures month of May ...12·71—18
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Steady.

GINNERS REPORT.
Washington, Jan 23.
The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 16th January 13,589 commercial bales.

Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 254,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 74,000
Do. do to France & Continent. 54,000
Do. do to Japan 14,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports 1,104,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports 921,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—
Bales.
Total Actual Exports......... 4,000
Do. Forwarded 111,000
Do. Imports 200,000
Do. Stocks 1,073,000
Stock of Cotton in London 4,300

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.
Coconada Fair Red C.I.F. London ...5 5-32d
Coconada Ginned do do ...5 5-16d
Western Good do do ...5 9-16d
Liverpool, Jan. 23.
Tone—Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet—Prices firm
Tone Cloths—Considerable business at firm prices
Weft American "54" ... 11 1-2
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17 3-4
Tone—Yarn—Market ... Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 3-8
Twist "32" W T C ... 10 1-8
Twist "32" B ... 10 1-2
Cloth Grant's 20 36 inch ... 12 9
Twist "36" W T C ... 10 3-8
Twist "38" C ... 10 3-4
Twist "42" ... 11 3-8
Twist American "60" ... 15 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17
Twist Egytian "80" ... 20 3-4
Grey shirtings 39 in by 37 1-2
88 yds 16 by 12-8 lbs Red Heading 7 6
" " 41 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs ... 8 2
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range... 2 9 1-2
" Mule 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends... 2 11
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lipmans No. 1500 ....
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11
Geo. Mayall's Yarn ... 11 1-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F. L'pool. 6 1-4
Buyers or Sellers ... Nominal.
Months ... Jan.-Feb.
Water Twist American 30s. ... 10 3-8
" " 40s. ... 11 3-8
Mule " 40s. ... 11 1-8
" " 50s. ... 12 3-8
" " 60s. ... 14 3-4
" Egyptian 40s. ... 16 1-2
" " 50s. ... 17
" " 60s. ... 18

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... .
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Do. Months ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rosario Santa Fe No sellers.—Firm.
Barletta Russo No sellers.—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.
South Australian ... } 35 1-2 unchanged.
Victorian ... } Jan.-Feb. Sellers.
New South Wales ... }

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ...52 3-4—1-4
Do. Months— March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Antwerp—Nearest Value.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...54 unchanged.
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...48
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port— ...Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

LINSEED.—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship...46 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata—12 3-4—3-8
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers—Quiet.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market...6-5-0 Feb.-March—Hull—Sellers—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE.—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality.) ... 9 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER.—
Para Rubber ... 3 1+1-2d. Jan.-Feb.—Value—Quieter

METALS.—
Standard Copper ...£65 1-4+1-8
Copper Braziers ...£80 1-4
Yellow Metal ...d6 7-8+1-8
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets per box CIF L'pool ... ...
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary size F.O.B. Antwerp. 4-12-6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O.B. Liverpool ... 11-5-0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C.I.F. India 5-5-0

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—10s.—Value.

ARRIVAL—
"Norfolk".

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar— C & F India double bags. 12 10 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments. Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...11 11 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments ...Feb.-Mar.—Sellers
German Beet-root 88 p.c.... 9 4 +1d
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Sellers.
9 6 1-2+1-2d.—May—Sellers
Tone—Opened firm and dearer. Closed rather quieter.
E A R & Similar Crystals C and F India ...13 4 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-July—Sellers
Tone—Steady—Inactive.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta ... ...11 6 unchgd.
C & F Bombay ... ...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Value
Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 3—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 4 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta—
Do. 12 9—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12 10 1-2 —Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Market idle.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 24th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
274 Bars Silver	5,25,000	London	Yokohama Bank
73 Bars Silver	1,50,000	do	Cox & Co
94 Bars Silver	1,87,500	do.	Eastern Bank
38 Bars Silver	75,000	do	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 22nd Jan. 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	40	45,853
B. B. & C. I. Ry	38	43,200

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
Bank of Bengal rate since 13th Nov. 7 p.c.
Bank of Bombay rate since 15th Jan. 6 p.c.
Bank of Madras rate since 3rd Jan. 7 p.c.

EXCHANGE :—
Rates continue steady but the business passing on either side of the account is limited.
We quote :—
T. T. on London Ready ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail ...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months sight 1s. 4 5-16d. to 9-32d.
Do. Forward ...1s. 4 1-4 15th Mar.
Do. France Ready ...171 1-2
Do. Marks ,, ...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 day's sight ...139 1-2
Shanghai do. ...187 1-2
Japan do. ...148

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market has been quiet but steady at 95 3-16 for cash and the near Settlement, and close unchanged.
We quote :—
Cash ...Rs. 95 3 0
1st Settlement ...Rs. 95 3 0
2nd Settlement ...Rs. 95 4 0

BULLION :—
Bar silver in London is 1-16 up both for ready and forward at 26 1-2 and 26 5-16 respectively. The local market has been steadier to-day and a moderate business has been done. Rates close as under.
We quote :—
English Bar Gold ...Rs. 23 15 9
Australian Gold ...Rs. 23 15 3
Sovereigns Gold ...Rs. 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ...Rs. 67 10 0
1st Settlement ...Rs. 66 13 0
2nd Settlement ...Rs. 66 11 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ...Rs. 77 0 0
1st Settlement ...Rs. 76 3 0
2nd Settlement ...Rs. 76 1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The Ginners report to hand this morning is decidedly bearish and prices in the American markets are 14 to 18 points down. The figures of the report, viz 13,589,000 bales, show that the quantity ginned between the 1st and 16th January was 256,000 bales against 181,000 bales for the corresponding period last year. The total quantity ginned to 16th January as per above figures is 500,000 bales in excess of last year. This points to a crop of 14,500,000 bales at least. The final report will not be received here until the 21st March and the future of the market in the meanwhile is uncertain. On such bearish ginners figures the market should decline, but there are so far no indications of any special weakness. Spot cotton in New Orleans is steady at 13 3-16, which is nearly one cent higher than it was this time last year. Trade in America is good, and the consumption of American cotton this season is estimated at 14,750,000 bales. It is generally admitted that there is a comparatively large quantity of inferior cotton in the present season's crop. Altogether it is difficult to say how the market will go.

The local market to-day is fully occupied with the completion of the January settlement. We give below the Room rates of The Bombay Cotton Trade Association for to-day's settlement.

The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—

GRUNING AND Co.—"Census Bureau 13,589,000 bales. Market closed 6 points off the best of the day. Our opinion is hat the market will not give way much at present, week end statistics are very bullish."

PRIVATE :—"Ginners report indicates a crop of over 14 1-2 million bales. We recommend you to sell on any advance."

WELD AND Co.—Liverpool:—"Census ginners report distinctly more than anticipated, causing some heavy selling. Although it indicates possible crop about 14,500,000 bales, in view of inferior quality we do not think adequate for consumption. At present level advice buying on this break." New York:—"Market closed barely steady."

A STERN AND Co. :—Liverpool :—"Although market improved temporarily in consequence of better financial outlook, Ginners indicates crop large enough for requirements. Expect a decline in the long run. New York :" "Think market likely to be slightly easier."

The following are the official rates of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ld. for 24th Jan., 1914 :—

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	...226	217	208	...	Rdy.
Do.	...225	216	207	...	R.D.
M. G. Bengals	...226	217	208	...	Rdy.
Do.	...225	216	207	...	R.D.
M. G. Sindh Punjab	...223	214	205	...	Rdy.
Do.	...222	213	204	...	R.D.
M. G. Khandeish	... ...	227	218	...	Rdy.
M. G. Hinguughat, Wardha	... ...	284	...	...	Rdy.
M. G. Warora	... ...	285	...	...	do
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee	... ...	281	...	...	do
M. G. Yeotmahl	... ...	271	...	...	do
M. G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum	... ...	264	...	...	do
M. G. Akola, Khangaum, "Fair Staple"	... ...	251	243	...	do
M. G. Amraoti	... ...	253	...	...	do
M. G. Broach	... ...	304	...	295	25Mar
M. G. Muttia	... ...	223	209	...	Rdy.
H. G. Rajputana	... 230	221	212	...	do

Prices have given way further and good Broach is quoted Rs. 293 1-2.

LIVERPOOL :—
Opening Tone ... Easy.
Estimated Sales ... 5,000
Total Imports ... 23,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6·73	6·74	6·76
—·05	—·03	—·06
April-May	May-June	June-July
6·74	6·74	6·69
—·05	—·06	—·06
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·65	6·51	6·36
—·06	—·05	—·05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 12 0 B.T.
May ... Rs. 8 12 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—
Brown Delhi May ... Rs. 9 0 3 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... Rs. 9 0 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c.., Rs. 57 8 0
Black Kutni ... Rs. 45 8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 4 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 34 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quote. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 24 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Bold ... Rs. 48 0 0
Small ... Rs. 47 0 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 8 2 0

WHEAT :—
Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ready. Rs. 5 8 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ... Rs. 5 15 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,575
Bank of India ...	64 1-2
Bank of Baroda ...	57
Bombay Central Co-Operative Bank ...	15
Eastern Bank ...	76

MILL SHARES.

Ahmedabad Advance ...	895
Bombay United ...	480
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	176
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	214
Bombay Burmah T. C...	912 1-2
Crescent ...	110
Currimbhai ...	222 1-2
Colaba Land ...	1,405
David ...	437 1-2
Fazulbhai ...	437 1-2
Kohinoor ...	745
Khatau Makanji ...	1,335 x.d.
Manockji Petit ...	1,980
New Great Eastern ...	215
Nagpur ...	1,855
Swadeshi ...	1,465
Standard ...	1,150
Trencher and Co ...	480
Tata I. & S. Co. Ord.	{ 76 1-4 / 134

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton ...	137 1-2
New Lerar ...	540
New Mofussil ...	802 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Tapti ...	575
Sara Sirajgunj Rly ...	25 1-2
Ahmedabad-Prantej Rly	675
Dhond Baramati Rly ...	119
Central Provinces Rly..	118 x. d.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce in to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	14,698	Bales.
Wheat	...	8,981	Cwts.
Linseed	...	1,382	"
Rapeseed	...	58	"
Gingellyseed	...	9,498	"
Poppyseed	...	Nil	"
Groundnuts	...	13,528	"
Castorseed	...	4,421	"
Rice	...	2,680	"
Myrabollams	...	4,681	"
Cottonseed	...	21,028	"
Mowraseed	...	257	"
Gram	...	881	"
Joowar	...	11,642	"
Maize	...	Nil	"
Barley	...	157	"

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—125 bales wool, 5 bales goat hair, The Bombay Co; 32 bales wool, R Peerchand; 180 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 31 bales wool, D Kundanmall; 22 bales wool, J Karra; 16 bales wool, M Jetha; 147 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—19 bales cotton twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co; 14 bales cotton twist, The Central India S W and M Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—3,442 cwts crushed bones, J Livingstone and Co; 55 bales cottonfly, K Vishram and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Bengrove s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—36 casks goat skins, C J Mathews and Co.
Arachne s—10 cwts cardamom seed, M. Jafferbhoy; 2,000 cwts. myrabolums, L. Pragji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Laconia s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 31,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 9,440 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.
Loua s—100 cwts dillseed, Baner and Krause.

FOR LONDON.

Styliani Bebis s—75 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 120 bales hemp, R Damji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Styliani Bebis s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Iran s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co.
Elswick Manor s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 1,500 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 660 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Elswick Manor s—165 balas cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,547 cwts myrabolums, P Mathooradas and Co; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.
Ninive s—16 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 73 cwts cow hides, Henry Gamon and Co; 504 cwts myrabolums, S Cooverji and Co; 220 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co; 4,498 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 1,126 cwts myrabolums, D Bomanji and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Elswick Manor s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chakrata s—100 cwts gum Arabic, M Jaferbhoy; 660 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Thornbeck s—2,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy; 1,300 tons manganese ore, The C I Mining Co.

FOR PORT-SAID (for orders).

Henry R. James s—91,692 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Thornbeck s—91,692 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Graz s—200 bales cotton, V. Jetsey and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Graz s—50 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer.
Laguna s—3 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 39 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Federike Glavic s—25 tons old iron, S. Allibhai.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arachne s—510 cwts cashewnuts, R. Givandas and Co.; 1,001 cwts. turmeric, 507 cwts. capsicums, 20 cwts. cardamom seed, 100 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Glenchuny s—300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.
Vermont s—500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR MOJI.

Glenchuny s—700 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.
Vermont s—100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Vermont s—200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.
Banca s—100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR VICTORIA.

Assaye s—1 bale woolen carpets, Coutts and Co.

FOR VANCOUVER.

Assaye s—10 cases chutney, Framji Nowroji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co; 25 cwts sharkfins, V. Ooka; 90 cwts sharkfins, R. Dhunji and Co; 44 cwts. sharkfins, E. Moledina; 50 cwts. sharkfins, H. A. Mahomed and Son.

DAILY IMPORTS—JAN. 24.

Steamer Ville Della Ciotat, from Marseilles, Agents M Maritimes. - 10 pacages bricks, 4 cases watches, 6 bundles leaf tobacco, 12 cases cochenilles, 5 cases saccarine, 52 bags gum arabic, 2 attals gum olibanum, 3 cases mineral water, 1,372 cases brandy, 136 cases vermonth, 25 cases cognac, 9 cases perfumery, 2 cases perfumed oil, 5 cases wine, 1,0 0 bags almonds, 106 packages, 23 bundles dry fish, 45 cases saffron 7 cases umbrellas, 24 cases mixed silk good. 1 case woollen goods, 6 bales cotton goods.

Steamer Graz from Trieste, Agents A L S N Co,—50 barrels portland cement, 13 bales 1 case tobacco, 64 cases cigarettes, 12 cases medicine, 10 cases gum arabic, 10 bags coffee, 289 packages gum olibanum, 26 bales skins, 2 bales goat skins, 9 bundles hides, 210 barrels, 977 cases nails, 349 cases lanterns, 443 cases glass bangles, 17 cases glass beads. 1885 cases glass plate 168 cases hollow glass, 20 cases matches, 2 cases essential oil, 3cases olive oil, 1 barrel oil, 713 bales, 50 cases paper, 1 case perfumery, 651 bags almonds, 492 bags sultana 556 cases, 10 bales cotton goods, 6 cases 2 bales woollen goods, 4 bales, 13 cases woollen yarn, 2 cases cotton yarn, 20 cases cotton and silk good's, 7 cases silk goods 46 cases silk waste yarn, 12 cases artific silk yarn, 20 cases twine, 11 bales Berlin wool, 10 bales Turkey red yarn, 3 bales hemp, 85 bales, 16 packages cotton raw, 150 cases soap, 25 cases toillete soap, 1 packages silk, 2 parcel gold, 3 parcel gold coins.

Steamer Mantua, from London Agents P and O S N Co,—75 cases tiles, 2 cases clocks, 4 cases watches, 27 cases cigarettes, 3 cases tobacco, 222 casks asphatt, 6,006 casks cement, 50 drums sulphad of sedium, 32 cases, 19 packages drugs, 13 package quinine, 100 bottles quick silver, 20 casks aniline salt, 165 packages aniline dye, 184 cases, 118 packages aniline colour, 5 cases sulphur, 31 cases, 12 casks ivory, 2 cases locks, 11 packages glass bottles, 3 cases hides, 30 cases saffron, 3 cases liquor, 61 cases perfumed spirits, 641 cases 29 packages, 2 hogshead wine 1,475 cases brandy, 150 cases gin, 25 cases, 29 packages spirit, 36 cases hogshead beer, 2 hogshead sherry, 18 package stout, 55 cases rum, 30 cases claret, 54 cases champagne, 1 case 1 cask 3 hoghshed, whisky, 200 bundles coffer sheets, 10 drums cocoa oil, 410 drums 1 case 129 packages oil, 5 cases hair oil, 2 drums turpentine, 163 cases 20 drums varnish, 39 cases 1914 kegs 279 packages 5 drums 9 barrels paint, 110, drums 12 kegs paint in oil, 227 cases 52 184 casks 31 kegs colonel, 150 cases mineral water, 86 cases 414 bales papers 4 cases printing paper, 200 cracks mill boards, 10 cases chicory, 234 cases condensed milk, 50 cheese, 306 cases biscuits, 14 cases chocolates 21 cases neacon, 15 case, hair, 186 barrels grapes, 7 cases toilet soap, 7 cases soap, 1 case wax, 2 cases assay 18 cases currency notes, 16 cases cotton goods, 39 cases cotton and silk goods, 3 cases silk goods. 8 cases woolen goods, 10 cases cotton raw, 1 case 2 boxes specie, 45 boxes bar gold, 2 boxes gold coins, 479 bars silver.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,19,619	500	1,645	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,06,00,000	6,07,248	500	1,575	13	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500c	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,223	100	90	6	6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,00,000k	5,00,000	2,08,355	50	64	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank l ...	25,00,000h	36,00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ..	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,549	100	283	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,000k	£1,700,000	£132,569	£20	£53	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ..	£33,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	270	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ..	£100,000	£15,000	£7,993	£4	76	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	d$15,000,000k	$32,450,000	$2,050,000	$125	£90	34	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15,00,000	5,83,?15	50	26	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	25	7½		8	8	...
Mercantile of India ...	£187,500a / £375,000B } k	£415,000	£?0,105	{ £13½ / £12½	{ £21½ / £21½	6 / 6	7 / 7	7 / 7	8 / 8	... / ...
National Bank of India ..	£1,000,000k	£1,000,000	£64,003	£12	61	19	37†	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,88,153	10,00,000	31,000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6¼	670
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p.c.	142
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	120
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	....	4 p.c.	19
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	....	4	118
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	577½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	140

Name of Company.	Issued Capital.	Number of Shares.	Nominal value	Paid up	Present price
Sara-Sirajganj Ry. Co. Ld...	80 lacs	80,000	100	25	27
Mandra-Bhon Ry. Co. Ld...	27½ lacs	27,500	100	25	24½

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward 31-12-12	1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co.	Runchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	800	110	6 2-?	5 3-5	5 1-5	4	n
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,51,127	...	500	910xd	6,533	100	40	50	60	—
Bellary Press Co. Ld...	Kothari Sutan and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,08,000	275	200	—204	...	..	15ps	...	—
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,225	100	250	38,239	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,875-11-5	720	1,420	3,3 3-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	4,69,133-0-7		500	250	8213-15-6	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	95,87,500	...	50,91,019	...	{ 500 / 250	1,890	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld.	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,00,000	28,57,512	100	112½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	800	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,43,200	...	40,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	3½	4	...
Empress Spg and Wg. Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,29,432	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	415	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ..	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000c	...	250	445	2772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207-11-1 m	500	430	5,745-14-3	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,005	...	500	400	13,796	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,89,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,834	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500	100	1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co	18,53,000	10,00,000	19,37,000	36,65,653	500	745	9442 15-4	6	6	5	10	..
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,325 x. d.	7,036-?-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Goculdas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	1,119 x. d.	33016 4-	17	10	13	30	...
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	38,00,500	...	60,71,935	44,53,815	1,000	...	22,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,97,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	2,700	...	2?	20	12	17½	...
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	9?5	267-4-4	10	10		12	...
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	22,14,976	100	1?5	25,428	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	5,72,000	...	1,000	820	2,72,244	38	42	40	40	45
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	8,00,000	...	2978,114-2	...	1,000	5,000	4,35?-1-? Loss	300	250	225	300	...
Southern Mahratta Sp. and Wg. Co. Ld. (?).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ld	11 1?,900g	...	7,53,933	20,22,363		60	3,15,719	6	...	..	...	...
Swan Mill Ld. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,838	250 x.d.	275	8,861	4	...	...	8	8
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd	20,00,000	...	2?,0?,000	22,65,799	250	312½	4,245	...	7	41-?	11	6p
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Mooji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,?00	...	1,000q	575	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,58,556	...	1,000	475 x. d.	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Patuck & Co.	60,000	...	5,000	...	150	150	2,22?-11-5	9 ps	9 ps	10ps	...	12ps
The Dhulia Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld.	Messrs. N. C. Patuck and Co	85,750	...	14,000	...	250	125	2,375 11-9	15ps	20ps	10ps	...	...
Breul's Cawnpore C. P. Co, Ld.	Breul and Co ..	1,00,000	...	30,574-14-1	...	200	120	1,076-?-7	...	12	5	12	p
Hingolee Press Co., Ltd	Breul and Co ...	75,000	...	31,100	...	100	65	1,222	5	8	6	..	p
Jumna Ginning and Press Co., Ltd.	Breul and Co ...	2,50,000	...	141351-5-10	...	1,000	700	8,593 6-4	...	...	...	...	...
Khingaon Cotton Pressing Co., Ltd	Breul and Co ...	96,000	...	21313-8	...	400	310	149-7-11	20	36	24	30	p

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Ld	C. H. B. Forbes & Co.	3,46,845	1,40,000	6,000	...	60	17½	3997-7-11	...	2	2	2	...
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	......	3,50,000	...	3,50,000 on 1-4-1913	...	70	92	...	8	10	10	10	...
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	Smetham Byrne & Co. Church Gate Street.	1,83,200	...	19,000	..	500	400	...	5	5	5	5	5
Central India Mining Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon and Co.	5,00,000q	2,98,000	10,15,000	19,25,000	10	25	2,512	35	35	30	20	..
Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ld.	Allum, Bharucha & Co.	51,500	...	h	500	50	300	...	20	25	30	40	...
Indian Cotton Oil Co Ld.	Kothari Sutaria and Co.	{ 1,57,200 / 80,000 }	...	7,510	2,05,500	100	105	1705	New	levg	...	...	7 0
Josts Fans Supply and Engineering Co. Ld.	Josts Fans S. and E. Co. Ld.	2,00,000	...	20,000	100	100 i 490 j	...	1,945	12		9	10	...
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ld.	R. Paterson Brown	1,50,000	...	4,18,73,510-9-4	50	50	500	...	18½	20	20		Div. yearly
Thacker and Co. ...	J. R. S. Worrall.	75,000	...	200,2110-12-0	—	50	210	...	25	25	25	30	24 p.c.
Treacher and Co. ...	......	10,00,000	...	5,07 97-4-1	...	520	485	1,277-6	6	6	3	4½	...
Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ld.	Messrs. Tata Sons and Co,	2,01,00,000	60,00,000	...	...	Fully paid	467	35,000	6	6		...	...
Shivrajpur Syndicate. Ld.	Killick Nixon and Co,	5,00,000q	...	79,000	66,000	10	82 O'dy	4,952	...	...	10	10	...
The Bombay United Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co.	15,00,060	...	11,09,572-14-10	...	250	487½	8,603-5-2	...	...	6	16	...

a Preference Share Capital Rs. 6,00,000; Rs. 8,00,000 Total Capital. b Rs 2,89,820 Depriciation. c E of Dividend Fund Rs. 3,06,000 d Rs. 5,00,000 only called up. e Depreciation of machinery and other accounts Rs. 15,25,000. f Rs. 75 per share for six months ended 31st Dec 1912, Dividend for 30th June 1913, is to be declared hereafter, g Ord. Rs. 4,71,100, Pref. Rs. 6,44,800. Total Rs. 11,15,900. Life Assurance Fund Rs. 63,31,438-0-8, Guarantee Assurance Fund Rs. 1,43,720-15-8, Shareholders Bonus Fund Rs. 35,059-0-11. Investment Reserve Fund Rs. 1,65,276-12-0. i On one thousand shares j On two thousand shares. k Half year ending 31st December 1912 Adinterim-Dividend at Rs. 45 per share. l Building Depreciation Fund Rs 44,000. Machinery Depreciation Fund Rs. 1,70,608-5-11 Reserve Fund 90,000, Equalization of Dividend Fund Rs. 75,000. m Land Rs. 61,010-9-10. Building and Tank Rs. 3,54,061-10-0, Buil din, extension Rs. 1,09,135-7 3, Machinery Accessories, &c Rs. 10,61,518-12-2. n will be out in October, 1913. o Year ended June 30 yearly Enum. Rs. 250 for quarter shares. p Not declared yet. q In shares of Rs 10 each.

Women's Interests.

FASHIONS AT HOME.

DEPARTURE OF MASCULINE MODES.

CLINGING MATERIALS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The masculine mode is departing. For a long while now we have been accustomed to rigorously plain outlines which have been quite as severe in effect as the impression conveyed by mere man's apparel. This severity in dress has proved becoming to many women, but there have been others who have longed for the departed days of furbelows and frills which made such a charming setting to their feminine daintiness.

Although the vogue for this Season is still extremely simple in conception, it is yet revealed in a manner which is as charming as it is womanly. The appearance of the Persian tunic was a signal for the appearance of many other charming innovations which are delightfully "ingenue" and bewitchingly feminine. Gowns are cut in softly clinging folds which hide and yet reveal the lines of the figure. Flounces, so reminiscent of the days of the crinoline, (that most feminine of periods) have made a welcome reappearance, and appear to advantage when worn by the woman of dainty pretentions. Even materials nowadays are far more "souple" and clinging than was the fashion last year. Crepe-de-chene, marquisettes, ninons, and even chiffons, are forming the favoured medium for the expression of the new phase of thought which has crept into the realm of clothes. Lace so dear to every woman's heart, is playing an important role, and for evening wear in particular, it has been very fully exploited.

SOFT COLOURINGS.

Soft subdued colourings are taking the place of the more shrill discordant hues to which we have lately been accustomed. Gold in all shades, ranging from deep amber to a delicate lemon, are finding enormous favour amongst fashionable women. Those whom this colour does not suit choose Chinese blue, rust red, olive green, or any deep colour which one usually associates with tapestry. Black and white effects are, of course, more than holding their own, and many Persian models are revealed in this combination which is becoming to women of any colouring.

HEALTH MARRIAGE LAW.

£2,000 A DAY LOSS TO A CITY.

The new Eugenic Marriage Law, which came into effect on January 1, is costing the merchants of Milwaukee, it is estimated, £2,000 daily. Only five marriage licences have been issued in Milwaukee since the beginning of the year; compared with a daily average of thirty before the eugenic marriage regulation was enforced, said a telegram in mail week.

The merchants estimate their losses on the fact that each newly-married couple expends on an average about £60 in furniture. Doctors refuse to make the required tests for 12s. the sum stated by the law. They demand 32s.

On the other hand, registrars refuse to grant licenses to couples, who, on being informed of the provisions of the new law, depart to return in half an hour with a doctor's certificate that they are in good health. The registrars declare that examinations on which such certificates are based do not comply with the law.

Many couples since the beginning of the year have crossed into neighbouring States for the wedding ceremony. These couples are now defying the Wisconsin authorities to prosecute them for marrying without a medical certificate.

LUXURIOUS COLLEGE GIRLS.

LOVE OF HOSPITALITY.

When an American girl goes to college certain necessaries are specified for her daily use. Her unofficial outfit is much more instructive than the regulation articles used by every individual. If she has a mind for luxury she will buy the appointments of her room with lavish outlay. Books and pictures are certain to figure largely; cushions, each decorated with her college crest, will be abundant.

Hospitality is one of the graces in America. A woman who did not know how to dispense it would fall far short of the national ideal. Cooking is regarded as a fine art, so that even should a girl be something of a bookworm, she will have acquired at least more than the rudiments long ere she left her first school. Doubtless she is an adept at preparing certain delicacies, so she determines to carry on her education both in cooking and in dispensing hospitality. Hence into her unofficial outfit goes the very best chafing-dish she can afford to buy. It is usually electric. It has a tray as an accompaniment, and on it are all the small utensils that are important items in its use. An electric kettle and a silver teapot will not be omitted. Little silver cups for serving ice will assuredly not, nor will the small cut crystal glasses that fit into them—says an American paper.

TO CLEAN A SPONGE.

Get a basin, fill it with boiling water and a little washing soda, then put the the sponge into this and leave it for several hours. When this is finished, rinse in plain hot water, afterward rinsing in cold. Leave the sponge in the cold water until you are ready to use it again. A sponge can be treated in this way a good many times, each time becoming like new.

VANITY CASES.

WHAT THE MOTOR HAS DONE.

DAINTY AND INGENIOUS BAGS.

The handsome but ponderous dressing-case of rich leather or wood fitted with elaborate toilette articles in silver or shell which the lady of the early Victorian period took with her on her travels afforded a striking and almost ridiculous contrast to the miniature case of to-day. The responsibility for the change lies with the modern taste for motoring, for the woman of 1914, covers such distances, and her belongings must be so moderate in size and so easily packed, that designers have been at work turning out the most elegant as well as the most convenient form of toilette apparatus.

The party bag is probably one of the latest developments. It is a mere trifle to handle, and looks almost like a handkerchief in black moire drawn in with a ribbon. It is concealed in a coat pocket, or there would be space for it in a little handbag. Within its folds are all the items that go to give a woman the finishing touch of perfection inseparable from her standard of personal appearance. Just a little frame keeps all the gold, silver-gilt, or enamelled trifles together, and the contents are all that is required.

The prevailing taste leans to easily folded or drawn bags, and some novelties consist of round models of the finest leather so soft that it crushes up into next to nothing. Inside there is a frame, and into it are neatly fitted the little implements demanded by the rules of hygiene. A tiny hair-brush is set into gold, gilt, enamel or inlaid ivory or tortoiseshell. The comb is decorative, and there are small pots for cream, powder lip salve, tiny bottles for perfume, a miniature tooth-brush, diminutive manicure implements, and a long thin roll of metal matching the setting of the case, that turns out to be a receptacle for sufficient needles, cotton and other trifles to mend a rent or restore torn gloves.

Into the centre of some of these collapsible bags there is fitted a waterproof compartment, where a sponge lies concealed. Also very dainty are the folding bags which spring open at a touch to display the toilette requisites. Some of these are only a few inches in size, others are reasonably large and would do quite well for travelling, saving much of the space that is demanded by the larger fitment. Then the modern girl likes a toilette-bag that lies perfectly flat folded under the arm, like a letter-case, but which has every little tool perfectly mounted in some handsom enamel or fine metal. Colour enters into many of these fanciful cases, a green leather bag, or case, containing red or rose coloured fittings, while a yellow bag will have every item in blue enamel, or in silver-gilt. In devices many and varied these dainty trifles are certainly features of a season of luxury and elegance.—*Daily Telegraph*

"MANAGING" HUSBANDS.

METHODS OF SUCCESSFUL WIVES.

The Hon. Mrs. Dowdall, in her recently published volume, "The Book of Martha" (Duckworth and Co.), gives quite a number of hints on the management of modern husbands, as well as on other matters, from housemaids and cooks to relatives in-law, and foreign travel. Possibly the modern husband will dissent from her views.

One of the essentials for the peaceful conduct of the household is that the wife should see her husband in the proper perspective, when his unpunctual habits, or tendency to tear his clothes, or his fondness for littering rooms with papers and books or his lack of conversation will no longer be to her a source of worry. Then again there is another fallacy which must be discarded. It is the fallacy of the "Experienced Man." "I have never yet seen a man who gave me the impression of being in the least experienced in anything more important than the details of his own business. . . . Women, on the other hand, are so experienced that I have begun to think they remember not only their childhood but also their previous incarnations."

A defect of the modern husband is that "he seldom learns by experience to recognise the object of his instinctive desire." He makes such random remarks as "I dislike your clothes intensely. I wish you would go and buy a sort of shawl arrangement and drape it round you like the figures on a Greek vase"; and the obedient wife who falls in with his wishes finds that her ill-balanced form does not look its best in Greek draperies, which leads to further and less complimentary remarks.

But there are two qualifications which if she possesses them, will help a woman to ensure domestic and conjugal peace. If her mind's ribs are made of steel and her sympathies of spun granite she can successfully withstand the cook; and if she is tactful she will refrain from "explanations" where her husband is concerned. "It is the folly of either side trying to explain anything to the other that leads to bloodshed."

DEATHS OF AGED MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

In mail week was recorded, at Chiswick Mall, W., the death of Elizabeth Coules, widow of Frederic Coules, of Kingsholm, Gloucester, in the 98th year of her life. Two hours previously, at the same address, Mrs Coules's elder daughter, Alice Bessie Coules, also died, in her 70th year.

A WOMAN'S MEMORY.

Charles Scofield, an eighty-year-old retired New York railway employee in reduced circumtances, has received a legacy of £8,000 from a woman he had divorced twenty five years ago.

BRITISH MINISTER'S WIFE IN MEXICO.

EXPERIENCES OF A SIEGE.

Mr. Francis Stronge (late British Minister to Mexico) and Mrs. Stronge have arrived in town from Mexico. Previous to their departure they were most kindly entertained at the British Club, and President Huerta gave them his Presidential special train to Vera Cruz, where they embarked.

I have heard from Mrs. Stronge, says a writer in the *Gentlewoman*, some account of her experiences during the ten days' bombardment of last February, "the tragic ten days," as it is called in Mexico. It was a trying and exhausting time, though decidedly interesting as an experience. The British Legation was under fire the whole of the ten days, the first shells bursting on Sunday morning within forty yards of the house. There was no firing on Monday till late in the afternoon, but after that it was early continuous except at night, a fortunate circumstance, as it enabled the front bedrooms of the Legation to be slept in, which would otherwise have been dangerous. This was an important advantage, since the party in the Legation numbered over fifty. More than sixty refugees took shelter there, though not all at the same time. It was a problem sometimes how to provide food for so large a household, owing to the danger of approaching or leaving the Legation, and for two days rations were rather short. Occasionally an armistice was called, but as it was never very strictly observed the armistices got the name of "warmistices" in the Legation! The longest one occured on Sunday, February 16th, when a good many people arrived at and left the Legation, but this calm period ended abruptly at 2. p.m. The constant noise of firing had a very trying effect on some ladies' nerves.

Mrs. Stronge and her sister, Miss Katherine Fraser, having been born at Woolwich, attribute their indifference to the sound of cannon to their early acquaintance with the big guns! In fact, Mrs. Stronge said the only times she felt nervous was when her husband went out (as he had to do several times), especially once when he was obliged to stay all night at the American Embassy because it was considered too dangerous for him to return home. As all telephones were out of order, she did not know where he was, or what had happened to him! The safest places in the Legation during the daytime were the dining-room and part of the large entrance hall, though several bullets came through into the latter, one breaking a large plate-glass window and ricochetting into the corridor upstairs. Bullets frequently struck the house and also fragments of shell, which had burst above the Legation, scattering shrapnel on the roof. Owing to the forces of President Madero having planted a battery quite close to the British Legation, it was within the range of the return fire from the *ciudadela* occupied by General Felix Diaz. The noise of "our battery," as it was familiarly termed in the Legation, was really more disagreeable than the shrieking of the shells over the house.

Mrs. Stronge felt very sorry to leave Mexico. She had very good friends both amongst the English colony and the Mexicans. The Mexican ladies she found charming; they are very pretty and dress with perfect taste, whilst all Mexicans have courteous and kindly manners. The scenery round the city is very beautiful, and delightful rides can be taken in many directions. Handsome buildings and good shops abound, and at present the adjacent country must be carpeted with flowers. Mrs. Stronge, who is a daughter of the late General the Hon. Sir David Fraser, G.C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Royal Horse Artillery, has herself a charming personality. She paints cleverly, is widely read, and specially shines as a hostess.

A DAINTY MORNING GOWN.



A dainty morning gown showing a blouse tunic of brocaded crepe-de-chene and a skirt of plain crepe-de-chene in the same shade.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

LAME-SILK DINNER TOILETTES.

There has been an important demand for lame-silk during the New Year's festivities. One Paris dressmaker alone says the *Gentlewoman*, has designed a dozen of the beautiful new dinner gowns in this tissue, and not two alike. Yet all of these toilettes are trimmed with tulle of two or more colours according to taste. I recall a skirt in sea-green and silver lame-silk brocaded with dull gold roses, opening at the knees over a pleating of green tulle. The bodice in similar tulle was made over pale pink charmeuse beneath an undulating berthe and drapery in pink and silver tulle. Some women prefer a court-train effect in black or Havanna coloured net with these bright tinted gowns. This dark transparent trimming veils the arms to the elbows and finishes at the end of the long-pointed train where it is held with a wide piece of beaded embroidery. A few of these handsome brocades appear theatrical when the bugle embroidery is repeated in a bold pattern upon the arms and across the bust. Every skirt has a drapery at the sides and a waistband in satin or velvet matching the predominating hue of the lame-material. Mediæval wing-shaped sleeves in red, gold, green, or violet tulle accompany a gold or silver brocade, wherein the sleeves match the foundation and are prettily gathered and caught some way down the back of the skirt to give the impression of two shells. No matter how the tulle is draped it is always becoming.

SMART MILLINERY.

The new shape of the hats is becoming more marked daily and one seldom or never sees now the flat little round cap fitting closely on to the head. All the new models are very high, and quite narrow, any exuberance being entirely restricted to the back, where sometimes a flyaway bow or a long-drawn-out brim is permitted. But height is the thing, and one wonders how some of the chapeaux can possibly get into the ordinary carriage or car unless indeed it is opened to permit the tops to emerge. Moire is taking the place of velvet for these newest creations and all the newest models show dark blue, tete-de-negre, very dark bottle green, bronze, or purple black moire. One of the prettiest models shows a double frill of the moire standing up much higher on one side than the other very much in the style of the "aureole" of tulle last year. This is finished with a very high aigrette at the side and these frilled hats are the only ones now which do show the "fantaisie" placed at the side, for in all other cases it appears placed directly in the centre in front. The Minerva helmet with its waving plume starting in front and sweeping across the crown is another great favourite, as is the tricorne worn with one of the points in front.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

POCKETS EVERYWHERE.

One of the great novelties is the return of the pocket, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. Every kind of gown except the evening robe is to be provided with a pocket to carry the indispensable handkerchief, powder-puff, and general vanity appurtenances.

But the new pocket which is part of the dress has nothing in common with the straight, rectangular linen bag of hideous appearance which heretofore we had accepted as a hideous but necessary part of our habiliment. No! The new pocket is an adornment, not a libel upon the beauty of your new creations in gowns! At the beginning of the winter season we had already seen the newest shooting or even walking costumes provided with practical outside pockets that were visibly part of the Norfolk jacket and all its imitations for small trotteurs. And then some clever atelier or another bethought themselves of the draped pocket, which is the only kind that a smart society woman will allow to be put into her smart afternoon gowns of charmeuse or velvet.

INACCURACY AMONG WOMEN.

HAVE THEY "UNTIDY" MINDS?

Souvent femme varie, goes the French proverb, but changeableness, that very distinctive trait of the feminine character, is in point of fact more often emphasised by words than deeds or moods, writes A. M. A. N. in the *Globe*

The cynic has an unpleasant way of smiling scornfully when the question "Are women truthful?" comes his way: to his biassed mind Truth and Women are as far apart as the poles. The philosopher argues that women are truthful with a standpoint of what Truth itself is, differing in many respects from the masculine view of the same subject.

Perhaps the wisest solution of the matter is, held in the comment, "Women are truthful, only apt to be inaccurate." Proof positive this of the variable quality deeply embedded in the feminine temperament; for it is a well-known fact that a woman's opinion on a certain subject held one day is liable to be changed by the next, therefore entailing that her account of that same subject is bound to alter with the second time of its recital.

Follow the workings of a woman's mind if you can!—she jumps to conclusions, her intuitions lead her to form hasty judgments, her method of arriving at certain deductions is based on what can in no sense be called a logical principle.

Again, the average woman has an "untidy" mind; no other word can more aptly describe the odds and ends of knowledge, uncertain facts, recollections of conversations or half-read sentences that she keeps jumbled up anyhow in the recesses of her memory.

Learned ladie of colle e or univer sity, forgive this diatribe: the average girl has not your systematic training to bring her mind in order, and in consequence lacks the power to tabulate her wisdom as it comes!

Who has not known the woman who will make a statement in all good faith utterly opposed to your own knowledge of the actual facts. Perhaps you may be aware that she has gathered her information from the same source as yourself, therefore her statement is obviously a lie—in polite language, a "terminological inexactitude," and she herself "a liar."

How do you know that in some inexplicable way she has only vaguely acquired certain details of that fact, filling in the rest with her nimble imagination, so successfully that she is perfectly convinced she is retailing all the truth and "nothing but the truth."

This do I honestly believe is at the botton of the constant outcry against Woman's unreliability; she is never trained from her childhood to use her mind logically, to study detail or to heed her statements. As a natural result she rapidly grows into a careless habit of talking much on many things without sufficient regard for what she is saying.

Ask a woman a price, a date, or a time, the chances are she will tell you all wrong, with a cheerful smile and quite under the impression she is giving the right information.

She has often a hopeless memory for names of people or places, but her dislike for being at a loss causes her to fill in the gaps in the sketchy fashion that has brought the verdict "untruthful" upon her statements.

No, I belive that women as a whole are few of them deliberately untruthful, but the wise man will go slow before trusting entirely to their spoken or written word.

WOMAN FARMER'S GRIT.

ORCHARD PLANTED AND HOUSE BUILT.

A little more than seven years ago Mrs. Holton purchased a block of land, which was particularly rugged and rough, and to the majority appeared practically useless, near Uraidla, in the Adelaide Hills, South Australia. With the assistance of her three children the woman resolutely worked on, cleared her holding, and planted an orchard, which now contains 1,400 fruit trees, strawberry beds, raspberry fields, and flats for vegetable growing.

In October, 1912, she decided to build a new house. She utilised only her spare moments to erect the structure, and was never able to give more than half a day at a stretch to the work, yet to-day there stands a substantially built five-roomed house, with kitchen attached. The building is of cement concrete. The rooms are each 13ft. long 12 t. wide, and 10ft. 6in. high. The outside walls are rough cast and the inside walls are plastered and papered.

The house is particularly well built, it being perfectly square, upright and plumb. To ensure a maximum stability stout water-pipes were stood vertically from the foundation, and on to these pipes the wall-plates and rafters are screwed. Stretching right around these pipes inside the walls are coils of barbed wire. The estimated value of the house is at least £ 400.

Mrs Holton can claim that everything done to the house—except the roofing—was performed by her own hands. All the material, such as stones, gravel, lime and cement, was procured and carted to the desired spot by herself. Even the scaffolding was made by her and shifted according to the progress of the work. The whole undertaking is a grand testimony to the perseverance, tenacity, and grit of the woman.

TO-DAY'S RECIPE.

ICED COFFEE CAKE

Bake a spongecake in a high pound tin and let it get a day old. Then cut the cake horizontally, and put on each slice of spongecake a thick layer of the following mixture. Cream ½lb. of best fresh butter, mix with this 6oz. of best icing sugar, and thick coffee essence to taste. Mix this well until perfectly smooth, then spread thickly on each layer of spongecake, joining layer after layer until the top piece of cake is put on. Now prepare an icing of 6oz. of icing sugar, into which nearly a table spoonful of rum is stirred, and two tablespoonfuls of water. Mix rapidly, and pour over the cake. It will get firm very quickly, and must be spread evenly on the sides with a broad-bladed knife. This is an excellent cake for emergencies.

TENNIS PRODIGY.

BRILLIANT FRENCH GIRL PLAYER AT CANNES.

A French girl lawn tennis player, Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, will probably be heard much of during the present Riviera lawn tennis season. Mlle. Lenglen is a native of Compiegne. Last year (says the *Daily Telegraph's* Cannes corresqondent), when she made her debut in open tournaments, she won three open singles—at Lille, Le Touquet, and Wimereux. With her fifteenth birthday still nearly six months ahead, she has added a fourth event to her list.

The field was neither large nor particularly strong, but Mlle. Lenglen showed the wide margin at her disposal by losing only one game in four sets. Thus she won her first match at 6—1, 6—0, and her second at 6—0, 6—0 Then, in the approved Continental fashion she was kissed by her delighted parents.

This little player must have a great future before her if, as her muscles harden, she can add severity to her other varied stroke equipment At present she is a precisionist exhibiting a perfectly natural style. Her accuracy in placing—marvellous in one so young—has, I am told, been fostered by her father, M. Lenglen divided one side of a court into squares, numbering them as one would a roulette table. His daughter would be bidden to put the net between herself and this chessboard, and, for half an hour at a stretch to hit the ball from a given position into a certain segment. Then another number would be put up and the practice would proceed again.

But Mlle. Lenglen is something more than a careful and accurate ground-stroke player. Her voleys are harder than her drives; she smashes with the sure control which only comes from a perfect swing and perfect timing. Consistently deep and severed driving, such as Mrs. Chambers employs, would doubtlets beat her fairly comfortably, at present; but there is not a player in the world of her age who has so many strokes and who executes them with so little effort.

EDUCATION OF THE CHILD.

MME. MONTESSORI IN AMERICA.

Mme. Maria Montessori arrived at Fishguard on Tuesday morning in mail week after a most prosperous lecturing tour in America, and in the afternoon left London for Rome by the 4.30 express from Charing Cross.

A Press representative asked Mme. Montessori to give in a phrase the secret of her educational method.

"It is auto-education," she said. "The children are not educated; they educate themselves."

"Have you studied our methods in England?"

"Oh yes. Here, too, there is a certain liberty, a certain sense of auto-education; but it is in another way."

"Is your system making headway?"

"It is making great progress in America, also in Australia. In Rhode Island the method has been officially adopted by the State, and in Switzerland the Minister of Education is taking the greatest interest in it."

"At what age do you think it is best to begin educating a child?"

"At two and a half, or earlier. The child should begin to write at the age of four. First it learns the alphabet, then it learns to write words, then it reads them. It is much easier to teach writing before reading. A child should begin learning foreign languages at three and a half or four; the best age in which to teach language is the age in which language is forming itself."

A gentleman in the company inquired whether there were fixed hours of instruction in the Montessori method.

"No," said Mme. Montessori. "The process goes on all through the day."

Mme. Montessori has had a brilliant success in America. She has shaken hands with President Wilson, she has been entertained by Mr. Edison, and she has lectured to crowded audiences in New York, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburg.

In February she is beginning a course of lectures in Rome, for which 200 students have on enrolled their names.

Amongst the ladies who stood on the Charing Cross platform to take leave of their headmistress was one who hopes to open a Montessori School in Surbiton towards the end of January.

WOMEN OF EPIRUS.

ARMED AMAZON REGIMENT OF GREEK PATRIOTS.

The large share, which the women of Epirus took in the war in the Near East, was referred to by Colonel A. Murray, C.B., D.S.O., in his lecture to members of the newly formed Anglo-Hellenic League in London.

Epirus, he said, which is unknown to most English people, is also terra incognita to many Greeks. Although his travels in North Epirus during the greater part of the last three months were spent in ascertaining the views of the Mussulman population on the political situation, his mission gave him an excellent fighting troop of women soldiers, complete as to accoutrement, and fully armed. To the army of fourteen thousand Epirote men, there is a corps of fifteen hundred women soldiers.

The Anglo-Hellenic League has recently added a ladies' committee, the members of it including Lady Meiklejohn, Mrs. Helen Vlasto, Mrs. Reeves, Miss Craies, and Miss Helena Schilizzi, while sub committees are being formed, which will attend to literary work, encourage lectures, and institute a bureau for the development of travel in Greece.

It was towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth that buttons were first manufactured. In England the first factory was owned by Samuel Willister. He was a country storekeeper, and when his eyes failed him, his wife thought to help out in the finances by covering wooden buttons moulds by hand. This simple beginning led to the inventing of a machine for covering the moulds, and then to establishing a factory, the first in England. So profitable was the business that Willister soon started other factories, and at one time made half the buttons manufactured in the world. All due to the inspiration of his helping wife.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

in which is incorporated

NORWICH AND LONDON

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE.....NORWICH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR

INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.

BRANCH MANAGERS, BOMBAY

W. & A GRAHAM & CO.

granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and disease 10 per cent.

Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCE

The leading Financial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Insurance medium in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Banking organ in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Commercial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE:—

25-26 Waterloo Street,

CALCUTTA.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

HULL, ENGLAND.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8

Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale

AND

Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

LOSS OF A LIVERPOOL SHIP.

SURVIVORS' THRILLING ACCOUNT.

Twenty survivors of the Liverpool sailing vessel "Dalgonar" (2,665 tons register), which was abandoned in the South Pacific, were landed at Dover on January 6. They give thrilling accounts of the perils through which they have passed. The captain and three men lost their lives, and the other 26 hands were rescued by the French sailing ship "Loire," bound to Dunkirk. Six were transferred to a vessel bound for Falmouth, but the first mate, Mr. Tull, of Liverpool; the second mate, Mr. Oxnard, also of Liverpool; and the third mate, Mr. May, of Hereford, were among the men on arrival at Dover. Everyone had lost his possessions in the wreck, and most of the men were still in their dungaree suits in which they escaped. A Press reporter obtained the following account of the shipwreck:—

"We were on a voyage from Callao, in Peru, to Taltal, Chili, in ballast, and ran into a terrific gale on October 9. The ship, being in ballast, rolled very heavily, with the result that the ballast shifted, and she took an alarming list. Matters became worse, and the ship heeled so far over that her decks were practically perpendicular, with her keel out of the sea and we anticipated every minute that she would turn turtle. As there appeared no possibility of the vessel righting herself, the captain gave orders for the boats to be got out. This was a very difficult matter, owing to the position of the ship, and we had to get in the boats and let them drop down the deck. There was just a chance of this succeeding, but in the howling gale the boats were in each case swept against the ship and the sides torn out. Ever one was thrown into the boiling sea, and it was then a struggle for life, but fortunately the overhanging masts were so close to the sea that most of us were able to grip hold of them. Captain Isbester sailmaker Cousins, able seaman Confrere, and cook Unger, however were hurled against the ship by the heavy seas and killed or drowned.

THE CARPENTER'S HAZARDOUS WORK.

"In the meantime the carpenter had started with a party of the men who had not gone into the boats to cut away the masts so as to relieve the ship. We all lent a hand, and in about three hours the masts and rigging had been cut away. The result was that ship righted a little, but she was still over at an angle of about 60 degrees, and it was most dangerous on the deck. The French ship "Loire," which had fortunately sighted our distressed condition, bore down as close as possible, but the gale was so bad that she could get no boats to us. We only had two small boats left, and it would have been madness to have launched these. The gale continued with great fury for four days, and we frequently feared that she would capsize entirely, as terrific seas struck her.

"The French ship kept us company splendidly throughout the storm. On the 13th, which was the first possible opportunity to launch boats, she sent two of her lifeboats to us, and we all got safely aboard her. Five days later we fell in with the French ship "La Fontaine," from which we obtained provisions, and six of our crew were transferred to her—Seamen Kenner, Mattson, Mullaney, Ellison, Rockwell, and Singi, who were to be landed at Falmouth. The Frenchmen were exceedingly kind to us on the voyage, which has lasted nearly three months."

A TRIBUTE TO COURAGE.

The men particularly impressed on me that they would like to pay a special tribute to the gallantry of the ship's carpenter, Hermann Dunker, who organised and led the work of cutting away the masts at a time when the ship was in dire peril of capsizing entirely. They considered that Dunker's splendid work saved the disaster from being much worse. Dunker, who is a fine-looking seaman, hails from Bremen Germany, but has been sailing in British ships some years. One of the rescued is Richard Leonard Jones, a London lad, who was making his first voyage. When thrown into the sea by the smashing of the boat Jones's arm was injured, and he was only saved with difficulty. Asked about the story that when the hull was afterwards searched a black cat was found aboard, the men stated that there were five cats on the ship, and that they could not take these with them, but had not the heart to drown them at such a time. The wreck, when last reported, was at an angle of 60 degrees. The men landed at Dover include J. Jones; Bootle, Liverpool; James Burns, Halifax; James Brown, Aberdeen; Arthur Goodwin, East Cowes, Isle of Wight; John Worthington, Bootle; James Cavanagh, Arklow, Ireland; three colonials, and a number of Swedes. The drowned men belonged to Liverpool and London. The survivors were each supplied with an outfit and a good hot meal at the Dover Sailors' Home. The Shipwrecked Mariners' Society arranged to send them to London.

OLDEST BAPTIST MINISTER DEAD

The Rev. Even Edwards, the oldest Baptist Minister in the world, has died at Torquay. Mr. Edward was born at Nantmel, Radnorshire, on February 21, 1815. He entered the Baptist ministry at the age of 17, and was known in Wales as "the boy preacher." He retired in 1885, but subsequently travelled 20,000 miles as a preacher. Only recently Mr. Edwards occupied the pulpit at his old church, Upton Vale, Torquay, and gave a wonderfully vigorous address. During his life he preached no fewer than 8,100 sermons.

The body of a young man was found hanging to a tree in the Bois de Boulogne. It was conveyed to the Boulogne Police Station, and for lack of any mark of identification it was sent to the Morgue. In a pocket of the suicide's clothes was found a note reading: "Frank Dobrah. American. Woe to those who frequent race-tracks."

FRAGSON AND HIS FORTUNE.

WHO WILL INHERIT HIS £60,000?

Good-hearted and even prodigal in his charity, Fragson was at the same time an excellent man of business. He managed his fortune methodically. This is obviously the case, for he has left the respectable sum of a million and a half francs (£60,000). This is a considerable achievement for a man who started with nothing and died in early middle age. He has left also a life insurance policy for £12,000. His tragic and untimely death gives rise to a legal point. Who is to inherit his estate, built up by numerous and profitable engagements? According to the French law, his father is debarred from inheriting, assuming, as is only natural, that he incurs imprisonment.

A number of stories is being told of the comedian, who was so great a favourite in the two capitals. Fragson's "debuts" were difficult. One day Yvette Guilbert, whose goodness of heart is proverbial, received the visit of a man and a woman who appeared to be in poor circumstances. The man described himself as a composer, the woman as artiste. She had certainly a fine voice, whilst she had brought a song for Mme. Guilbert. Sympathetically disposed towards talent in difficulties, Mme. Guilbert bought the composition. Its author was Fragson, and his companion was a young singer named Lucienne Muguet. The song became popular, and its name was the "Ronde des Petits Cochons."

A STRANGE FATALITY.

Both Fragson and Mlle Muguet became famous, like the song they brought that day. But, strange fatality! both were to die in tragic circumstances. Lucienne Muguet was killed in Paris by a revolver shot four years ago within a few weeks.

On one occasion Fragson, who had had a great success in London that night, conceived the idea of singing to the poor wretches who sleep out of doors. With several of his friends in evening dress, he went to the Thames Tunnel, where a number of vagabonds and suspected characters was gathered. He sang some of his most popular songs, and was loudly cheered by his deplorable-looking audience. Fragson was touched, and distributed all the money he had upon him to his audience reversing the usual process.

"These poor beggars can't go to the theatre or the music-hall," he said in explanation of his fantasy. "It gives them pleasure, and that satisfies me."

THE SINGER'S SHREWDNESS.

Frag on was that combination, less rare in France than in England, of the artist man of affairs. He was most careful of his investments, taking care to get good interest as well as reasonable security. He went even to the length of copying his letters in which he gave rendezvous. He was hard working, too, and rehearsed morning or afternoon the songs he was to sing at night. This assiduity did not prevent him from supping gaily in agreeable society most nights of the week. His free time came after his turn at the halls.

Fragson was out of bed at seven, first practising the gymnastics of the body and secondly that of the fingers. He loved fishing and threw a line every day during his holidays. He had a country estate at Chennesvières. There he installed his father during three months of the summer. One day a manager broke in upon his holiday with the proposition of a fortnight's engagement at £30 a night. "No thank you," said Fragson, "my maggots won't wait."

OSCAR WILDE'S SON MARRIED

St. Mary's Church, Cadogan-street, was on Jan. 7 the scene of an interesting wedding, when Mr. Vyvyan Holland, younger son of the late Oscar Wilde, married Miss Violet Craigie, younger daughter of the late Colonel Edmund Warren Craigie, 2nd Dragoon Guards, of The Grange, Putney Hill. The bride is an actress; the bridegroom is well-known as a writer.

The marriage was kept as quiet as possible. The Rev. Father Maturin performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Mr. Gerard Archer Turnour, wore a dress of silver tissue over lace, the edge of the tunic embroidered in green silk laurel leaves, while a fichu of cream lace was caught with a bunch of orange blossom and she wore a lace veil over a spray of the same flowers in her hair.

Miss Pamela FitzGerald and Miss Heather Roche were the bridesmaids, attired in dresses of soft white ninon, with black sashes and large black tulle hats, and they carried baskets of violets out of compliment to the bride's name, and wore gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom.

Mr. Robert Ross (executor and administrator for the literary and dramatic estate of the late Oscar Wilde) acted as best man, and after the ceremony the wedding party met at 143, Sloane-street, prior to the departure of the bride and bridegroom for Paris, where they will spend their honeymoon.

A large number of interesting wedding presents were received, including gifts from Sir Herbert and Lady Beerbohm Tree, Sir George and Lady Alexander, Sir George Lewis, Mr Cecil Clay, Mr. and Mrs. John Lynch, Mr. G. B Shaw, and Mr. Robert Ross.

Dr. Johnson's house, No. 17 Gough-square (off Fleet-street), which was acquired a year or two ago by Mr. Cecil B. Harmsworth, has been fully restored and redecorated and will shortly be open to the public. Mr. Harmsworth has personally supervised the work which appears to have been very well done.

According to the return of the Registrar-General for the week ended January 3, there were 2,441 births and 1,615 deaths registered for the County of London. Allowing for decrease, the births were 668 and the deaths 351 above the average number in the 52nd week of the previous five years. For Greater London there were 3,918 births and 2,424 deaths registered. Allowing for increase of population, these numbers are 1,100 and 340 above the respective averages in the 52nd week of the previous five years.

NIGHT LIFE OF LONDON.

HOTELS' DEMAND FOR AN EXTRA HOUR.

TEMPERANCE OPPOSITION.

There is going to be determined opposition from the temperance party to the demand of the West End hotels and restaurants for an extra hour for serving supper, declares the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The case of the restaurants is that half-past twelve is too early for closing now that London has become the greatest pleasure city in the world and that the theatres are rarely over until past eleven and often not until nearly midnight. Recognising this fact, a number of new clubs have sprung into existence where suppers are served by distinguished *chefs* in attractive surroundings and without the restrictions imposed by a licence. These clubs are taking away some of the former patrons of the restaurants.

Temperance advocates, however, argue, as will be seen from the interview that we publish below, that two blacks do not make a white, and that the way to deal with the night clubs is to curtail their power, not to extend the hours of the restaurants.

CASE FOR THE RESTAURANTS.

The hotels and restaurants base their demand for an extra hour on the following grounds:—

The later life of London.

The growth of visitors from all parts of the world, and the fact that in no other great city from which these foreign visitors come are they turned out of the restaurants at half-past twelve or at any other time.

The rise of the supper clubs, where there is no time limit.

With regard to the later hours of London, it is pointed out that the theatres are seldom over until after eleven, and that on the first night and during the early part of the run of new plays, it is often nearer midnight before the curtain is down.

Then there is the rush for cabs, the difficulty of getting them, and often the impossibility of reaching the restaurant until midnight, or even later. By the time the supper is ordered and the last course or two are served, the waiter presents his bill and down go the lights.

This is bad enough for the Londoner, who understands the custom, but it is doubly annoying, it is argued, to the large number of visitors from the Continent, who are not used to such treatment.

NIGHT CLUBS TAKING THE CUSTOM.

"If something is not done," one authority said in mail week, "it means that the night clubs will take all the supper trade from the West End restaurants. For life in London is now growing earlier, it is becoming later; and many people prefer to go to clubs where they can have supper in comfort, rather than to restaurants, where either they have to hurry through the meal or they are asked to leave before they have finished.

'London, in fact," it was added, "is all behind the times. Neither Paris, Berlin, Vienna, New York, nor any other great city imposes restrictions that are in force here. Whilst the people in London have become more alive, the authorities are still where they were years ago, before the world-famous restaurants of the West End were established."

THE OPPOSITION.

"HOURS FAR TOO LONG ALREADY."

To the question, put by a representative of his paper, whether there will be any opposition to the demand of the restaurants for another hour, Mr. Alexander Thomson, metropolitan superintendent and Parliamentary agent of the United Kingdom Alliance, replied "You may be sure that there will be."

"It is already considered," he said, "that the hours in London are far too long. There are special privileges here that do not exist in the provinces. In London public houses keep open till half-past twelve at night, and may open again at half-past five in the morning, whereas in the provinces they close at eleven, and do not open until six. In Scotland, moreover, they close at ten, and do not open until eight, and, under the new temperance Act that was passed last year and comes into operation in May, they will not open until ten in the morning."

TWO GROUNDS FOR OBJECTION.

We base our opposition to an extension of hours on two grounds:—

1. That it is unfair to hotel and public-house servants that they should work such long hours in such unhealthy conditions; and

2. That the longer you keep public-houses open, especially late at night, the more drink will be consumed and the greater will be the damage done.

"It is generally agreed by all authorities that there should be no extension of hours, especially at night, and it is a remarkable thing that when the Scottish towns got the permissive power to close at ten instead of eleven Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee—all, in fact—adopted the earlier closing."

When it was pointed out that London stands in a different position from other cities, and that the growth of the night clubs, where there is no time limit is a factor that must necessarily weigh with hotels, where there is a restriction, Mr Thomson said: "Two blacks do not make a white. We are, of course, against night clubs, but it would seem to be a wrong way of counteracting them to give additional facilities for drinking.

FOOD BUT NO DRINK.

"But the present movement," it was remarked, "is confined to restaurants where the liquor sold represents less than 40 per cent. of the total receipts."

"If there is a legitimate need for these restaurants to keep open longer, they will have to make out their case," was Mr. Thomson's comment on this point. "But I have never yet seen any real case for an extension of hours. If people must have food at the late hour at which the restaurants are now open, there is no reasonable ground why they must also have intoxicating liquor.

"The tendency, not only of temperance advocates, but of all public authorities" he added, 'is to limit the hours, specially at night, because of the extra temptation to indulge in excessive drinking. I consider that a way should be found of dealing with the sale of drinks in night clubs and others where drinking exists, and that there will should be dealt with drastically in the public interest.

"We do not wish to restrict the amusements of people, we take ours as and entirely on public grounds, acting in the public interest."

THE MAN WHO TAKES THE FILMS.

PERILS THE PUBLIC DO NOT REALISE.

EXPERIENCES OF AN EXPERT.

Considerable interest is being taken just now in the exploits of the cinema-photographer, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* again discusses the subject with one of the leading experts.

The story of the filming of the crater of Vesuvius, says the paper, is interesting reading from the picture point of view. But how about the human element which is behind the camera?

Weird pictures of fumes and vapours issuing from a two-mile-deep funnel, perilous ascents and descents of precipitous mountains and crags all over the world, wild beasts in their own lairs, and the thousand and one things which go to make up the thrills which form the basis of so many of the films of today—how are they obtained and by what sort of men?

In a word, what are the qualifications needed to be a successful cinematograph operator? An interviewer put the question to Mr. J. B. McDowell, of the British and Colonial Kinematograph Company (Ltd.), who has passed through the mill himself, and has the duty of engaging men to do all kinds of work with the camera.

"There is," Mr. McDowell admitted quite frankly, "a great difficulty in getting the the right operator to do such work as the filming of Vesuvius or the ascent of the Matterhorn. Great judgment is needed in selecting your man, and it is also largely a matter of luck. Almost intuitively one can tell in a conversation with a novice who wants to become an operator how he will turn out.

SCHOOLING THE NOVICE.

"A man must have something besides a mere knowledge of the camera after he has completed his probationary period; he must be able to use his intellect, and above all, have the artistic temperament. He must possess few nerves, and be ready for an emergency.

"The schooling of a novice may—according to his natural abilities—take anything from three to twelve months. He is set to master the mechanism of his camera first of all, and then goes out on engagements as assistant to an expert operator.

Then we leave him to his own judgment, and I have always found it better to give a man *carte blanche*, plenty of money, and plenty of film. He goes away with an easy mind and an easy pocket, and the idea of giving him plently of film is to secure some good pictures, whilst allowing for errors of judgment.

"Even the most enthusiastic and expert operator sometimes makes a 'bloomer' which is only revealed in developing, but this rarely happens to a man who has a natural gift for cinematographing. Mr. Burlingham—who took the Vesuvius pictures—has secured some excellent films for the firm in most difficult circumstances.

A LOST FILM.

"The experience in the crater is not the only thing over which he has risked his life, and his work may be taken as typical of the operators working for other companies. He has 'done' the Matterhorn, and spent weeks in climbing Mont Blanc. The latter film was destroyed in our recent fire, but the trip will be done again. On the first occasion he had to take his pictures from most perilous ledges, and on the edges of treacherous crevasses, often occupying a far more dangerous position than his guides whom he filmed. An escape from a severe storm was one of the incidents of the journey, and one of the Swiss guides died from exposure and cold.

"An operator takes his life in his hands and where there is a risky undertaking he is well covered by insurance. Speaking from personal experience, you would be surprised at the utter indifference one feels towards danger when you have the camera with you.

HANGING OVER A GORGE.

"Your keenness in endeavouring to obtain the best picture from the best position leads you to venture much.

"I have been lashed to a tree overhanging one of the Derbyshire gorges rushed down Newfoundland rapids, have gone in a gale to snap the wrecked Montague on Lundy Island, and to film the wreck of the Berlin. All these things when you see them thrown on the screen afterwards make you wonder however you could have managed it.

"Now, as to equipment, we usually send a man out with 3,000 to 4,000 feet of film packed in airtight boxes. The camera is loaded in case of emergency for the operator who has the natural aptitude for 'sporting' a good picture must have his film ready. As each subject is done it is sent home, and if more film is wanted it has only to be telegraphed for. The filming of Vesuvius was done with a special camera and special tripod.

"There is a world of difference in the quality of the picture if a man knows how to fix his camera in the exact position. This knowledge comes quite easily to some, but others, however experienced they may be in many directions fail to get a true effect."

The impression gained by the interview was that the man behind the camera—whom most of us forget when at the picture palaces—is in quite a world of his own, and that the real expert is born and not made.

An outbreak of fire occurred recently in the church steeple of St. Mary Aldermary, Bow-lane, E.C. The furnace, which is under the steeple, had just been made up, when some of the woodwork caught fire. The fire brigade were quickly on the scene, and after about 10 minutes' work the flames were extinguished. The damage was confined to the flooring in the belfry.

Acting in conjunction with Messrs. Hampton and Sons Messrs. Lowe, Goldschmidt, and Howland have sold Pitt House, Hampstead Heath. There for a time William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, during his fits of melancholia, shut himself off from communication with the outside world, even his family and servants. The vendor is Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. S. Cuninghame.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

QUEBEC AND IMMIGRATION.

In a report on immigration, just issued by the Minister of Colonistaion, Mines, and Fisheries for the Province of Quebec, it is stated that 16,000 immigrants settled last year in this province. Although thirteen different nations were represented, the British contingent was the most numerous.

PAYMENT OF M.P.'S.

Under the system of paying Members of Parliament a problem arises which must have been suggested to the minds of many. Supposing a member to be a great deal absent from the House, not for sickness, but on account of his own pleasure or business, ought this salary as a member to run on? asks *Country Life*. Parliament has never been without its absentees. In New Zealand this matter has been carefully considered and dealt with. The Speaker there has the right to deduct £2 a day from the salary of every member who is absent without leave.

RETIREMENT OF JUDGE CURRAN.

The resignation is announced of Mr. John Curran, K.C., County Court Judge for Westmeath, King's County, Longford and Meath. Judge Curran was called to the Irish Bar in 1860, and was afterwards Crown Prosecutor at Green-street, when he appeared for the Crown in the Phœnix Park murder case. Before his appointment to Westmeath he was County Court Judge for Kerry. His resignation is due to failing health.

COLOUR IN CLOTHING.

Every year an attempt is made to revive the wearing of bright coloured materials and garments. We have great sympathy with this desire for the introduction of more beautiful colours, says the *Tailor and Cutter*, but there are many reasons, practical and psychological, why it cannot be accomplished for many years to come. All great movements, whether social or sartorial, spring from the democracy. At present a discontended democracy will never express its joy in life by wearing light and beautifully coloured garments; there is too much labour unrest for men to look on the æsthetic side of their belongings. The young man about town who toil not, neither do they spin, may occasionally indulge in a gleam of colour; but they are only a small minority.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

Our London Correspondent writes:—There opened in the Dudley Galleries, Piccadilly, on Wednesday, an exhibition of watercolours by Warwick Goble, illustrating the fairy literature, myths and legends of various countries. Hearing that Sir George Birdwood was present at the private view, I asked him to send me his impressions. He writes:—"It is a most interesting collection of the highest technical touch, and some of it of the inspired imaginative power that is the mark of true genius in every department of human intellectual achievement. The collection calls for praise also for something which, in my heterodoxy, I hold to be of greater virtue than this for the elevation of the spiritual life and nature of man. The treatment of the nude has all the frank and fine abandon that characterises the draughtsmanship in the present period, but in not a line does it transgress the canons of classical artistry or in the remotest suggestiveness affront in the slightest degree the sensibilities of traditional good taste. There is not any taint of vulgarity, throughout the whole set of these clever and most fascinating drawings. Of course, it was those of them illustrating the epics and other lengends of India that most attracted me; and regarding them, not as works of art, but as exponents of Indian life, and particularly of Indian life in the times of the literature they are intended to illuminate, they do not stand close criticism—critici m that in truth is hyper-criticism. Anachronisms in costume, and all sorts of 'stage properties' abound; and the greatest is in the physique of the people pourtrayed. The Hindu women are not of the classical Greek type they in truth perpetuate in their figure and faces; but of the uncultivated, fleshy type of the lamplit pavements of Paris, and their imitators in Berlin and Paris, and Chicago and St. Francisco only more refinded as reproduced in Warwick Goble's' romantic pictures. Even in the few pictures that reproduce native Indian architecture, Hindu or Muslim, he has not caught either it true physiognomy, or physiography. Still, spite of all that, which, after all makes but for antiquarian merit, and not artistic, it is a most delightful Exhibition and most significant of the growing Home interest in all things Indian.

"RACE SUICIDE" IN SOUTH AFRICA

The South African Labour Party has decided to admit "coloured people" into its ranks provided they agree to the 'policy of upholding and advancing white standards". The term "coloured people" does not mean in South Africa, what it means in this country and refers in fact only to persons of mixed white and black origin. The "coloured people" it is pointed out are, as a class, far more highly developed than the aboriginal "blacks" and not always inferior in skilfulness and education to the corresponding class of "whites" in South Africa. The concession seems to be due to "political exigencies," in other words, the South African Labour Party finds that it cannot get on without the "coloured" voters. It will be the turn of the "black" next. And, as the *Times* argues in a very caustic article on the subject, the whites will only have themselves to blame when this comes about. "When white men despise manual labour, because it is 'Kafirs' work' they become a kind of aristocracy of labour. No such aristocracy can keep its ranks intact for long against the competition of the despised coloured races." And the inevitable end of this "race suicide" is hastened in South Africa by the stupid refusal of the artisan whites to allow their child en to be apprenticed to manual occupation and by the "uncompromising hostility to the importation of white skilled labour from abroad."

SCOTLAND'S RUGBY PROSPECTS.

CLUB AND TRIAL FORM.

Having regard to recent football history, Scotland is contemplating her series of Internationals in a spirit of remarkable optimism says an Edinburgh correspondent of the *Morning Post*. The mournful story of the immediate past is epitomised as follows:—

	Against England.	Ireland.	Wales.
1909-10	Lost	Won	Lost
1910 11	Lost	Lost	Lost
1911-12	Won	Lost	Lost
1912-13	Lost	Won	Lost

Three victories and nine defeats sum up Scotland's Rugby achievements during the last four years, yet on the threshold of a new International tourney Scotsman are not bereft of hope—a fact due more to the buoyancy of their nature than to the extent of their resources.

Last season no fewer than 28 players took part in the International matches and present indications are that few of these will be found in this season's selections. Only five players went right through last season's programme: W. R. Sutherland, E. Milroy, P. C. B. Blair, D. M. Bain, and F. H. Turner; and of these all save Turner are available. Of the others Blair could not accept his place in the Anglo-Scots' trial, and he is not included in the Final Trial. Among those who for various reasons are not regarded as in the running for honours are R. E. Gordon, E. G. Loudoun-Shand, J. H. Bruce Lockhart, C. H. Abercrombie, J. M. B. Scott, and W. D. C. L. Purves. Against these losses there is the gain of J. G. Will, whose knee injury kept him out of the last season's engagements. W. A. Stewart, also, is again available.

A feature of the Scottish pack which lined up at Twickenham was its overwhelming proportion of Anglo-Scots. They numbered six. If the constitution of the teams for the Final Trial means anything, the proportion of Anglo-Scots in the national pack will be exactly the other way about. We shall probably have three Anglo-Scots in the rear division, and certainly not more than four.

As Scotland's lamentable football relations with France continue, the first match will be against Wales on Welsh soil, and the Scottish team, probably, will be chosen on the 10th instant, immediately after the Final Trial. What fate has in store for that selection time will disclose, but it is impossible to extract much that is cheerful from the records: Wales has beaten Scotland eight times in the last ten matches! A new generation has arisen since Scotland triumphed on Welsh soil. That was in 1892 at Swansea, and the very scores emphasise the remoteness of the event; a try was then valued at two points. The advantage gained by Scotland in the early days of the match is manifest: in the fact that Wales even now leads only by 15 wins to 13.

COMPOSITION OF TEAM.

Even this early it is possible to forecast the Scottish back division with the exception of the centre three-quarters. The full back in all probability, will be W. M. Wallace, of Cambridge University. In the matter of full backs, the choice is restricted, and the only home player who has attracted any notice is H. Ferguson (Glasgow High School). The right wing three-quarter will be W. R. Sutherland (Hawick) and J. G. Will (Cambridge University) will occupy the corresponding position on the left. Sutherland' nearest rival is W. A. Stewart (London Hospitals), a player who is highly regarded in the North. G. B. role (Oxford University) and H. M. Macintosh (Cambridge University) are both behind Will in all-round excellence. A suggestion has been made that, in the absence of outstanding centres, the selectors should place Sutherland inside to Stewart. Sutherland has played at centre for Hawick, but he is much better on the wing. If E. G. Loudoun-Shand had been fit and well, the task of the Scottish Committee would have been easier.

The best available centres are R. Scobie (Woolwich), an old Cheltenham boy, R. F. Simson (London Scottish), J. E. Ross (Liverpool), an old Loretto boy, J. R. Warren (Glasgow Academicals,) and A. W. Angus (Watsonians). In the Anglo-Scots' trial Scobie created a very favourable impression. Simson's strength and resolution are recognised, but his passing is often wild. Warren is exceedingly sound but slow. In the recent trial at Inverleith Ross was good without being convincing. Angus, somehow, seems to have fallen out of the official calculations, yet the Watsonian is playing better than for years. A popular line would be Sutherland, Scobie, Angus, and Will. With regard to the centres, however, the selectors are still open to conviction.

The half-backs, without doubt, will be E. Milroy and T. C. Bowie, the Watsonian pair. Milroy, on account of an examination, refrained from playing until a week or two ago, but on his resumption proved that the partnership is effective as ever. As an outside half Bowie has no rival in Scotland. His handling is remarkable, and behind winning forwards he is capable of great things. Scotland at present is unusually well furnished with half backs of a good class, the available players including A.S. Hamilton (Headingley), F. J. Christison (Oxford University), and E. C. Fahmy (Edinburgh University). No sufficient reason, however, has been shown for breaking up the Watsonian pair, although Hamilton's claims to recognition are strong.

TRADITION AND PHYSIQUE.

In addition to their worries about centre three-quarters, the selectors are confronted with a forward problem. Scottish forward play has been losing its traditional characteristics, and the physique of the players is not what it used to be. The homily of Mr. J. D. Dallas at the Union annual meeting has not borne immediate fruit, and there is irony in the fact that his own club, the Watsonians, has done more than any other to exploit the new forward game. It has not been by sticking to the old methods that the Watsonians have maintained their position during the last few years. With pace and scoring ability behind, Scotland will require as much of the ball as possible, and the clean type of forwards dear to the official mind is not the type whose first and last endeavour is to get the ball out to the backs. The danger, accordingly is a lack of unity of purpose in the two divisions of the team.

Several new men have come to the front recently, such as E. Young (Glasgow Academicals), W Robertson (Edinburgh Institution) and A. Wemyss (Gala); and the most likely of the old brigade are A R. Ross (Edinburgh University) D M. Bain and G. Donald (Oxford) J. S. Macdougal (Greenock Wanderers) and G. H. H. Maxwell (Edidburgh Academical). J. Martin, of the Watsonians, is a skilful "hooker" and has had much to do with his club's success and other forwards, whose chances are fancied are A. W. Symington (Cambridge) and Dr. A M Stewart (Edinburgh Academicals) Great interest has been excited in Edinburgh by the suggestion that Dr J C. McCallum may be found once more leading the national team. McCullum is an exception to the rule that Scottish players give up the game early. He is about thirty and obtained his first cap in 1905, three years after leaving Watson's College.

BOXING METHODS.

REASONS FOR FRANCE'S SUCCESSES.

THE FIGHTING SPIRIT.

The victory gained by the young French boxer, Ledoux, at the expense of the Welshman, Beynon, following the success of Carpentier over Bombardier Wells, has naturally given boxing enthusiasts much food for thought. The question is constantly being asked: Why is it that French boxers succeed where Englishmen fail, and in the course of a very interesting article on this point in the *Daily Mail* Mr. Stephen Black, ex-middle-weight amateur champion of South Africa, suggests the cause.

The continued successes of French boxers over British can be explained, he writes, or rather accounted for, in several ways, without taking up the fashionably pessimistic cry of "Decadent England."

Just over a week ago I had the good fortune to visit Paris at a time when great pugilistic things were happening and the opportunity was unique for studying the methods of the French both inside and out of the ring. The psychology of audiences is always intensely interesting, and nobody could fail to learn much from an observation of the vast crowds, which visited Luna Park and Premierland.

I think that the most remarkable of the many features which distinguish French boxing from English is the almost cruel implacability of the audiences. Perhaps it is the introduction of the feminine spectator into French boxing that has caused this. Women of the Latin races are notoriously cruel at times; the French Revolution, Spanish bull fights, and going farther back, the Roman gladiatorial combats, conclusively prove this.

Often as I sat watching the boxers in Paris I visualised the dying gladiators of the Roman arenas and felt that these women near me in modern France were the direct descendants of those who had turned down their thumbs for the death signal in ancient Rome.

SPLENDID FRENCH PLUCK.

Never have I seen such undying courage exhibited as by the French boxers. Badly beaten men fought on and on; matches proceeded to the bitter end, which in England would long before have been stopped by the referee at the request of the onlookers.

In Paris the onlookers seem never to have had enough. I did not once hear the cry of "Stop it" to which one is so accustomed in England and the Overseas Dominions when a boxer is obviously beaten. Even "fouls" of the worst kind are excused in Paris so that the contest may proceed to the bitter end.

The French boxers do not foul intentionally. But many men less skilful than Carpentier, Ledaux, and De Ponthieu fight madly, blindly for the body; their arms whirl wildly as they crouch, one lower than the other, in desperate efforts to reach the stomach; and blows are frequently struck below the belt. But the action of French referees is more astonishing still.

As the boxer stands crying out in pain the referee intervenes. Then he announces that the man fouled wishes to go on fighting and that there will be "un repos de deux minutes." This made me gasp when first I heard it, as indeed it must have made Mr. Bettinson, of the National Sporting Club, gasp, but it was nothing to what followed.

Near the end of the same contest to which I refer a second foul, still more flagrant, was perpetrated by the man who had first been fouled. Again two minutes' repose! And as the suffering boxer in his corner loudly protested the referee walked towards him and said, "Yes, my boy, but you did the same thing to him before!"

French boxing will have to be cleansed of this sort of thing if it is to make the same advance of spirit and tone that it has made of sheer achievement. Unskilful boxers must be taught with an iron hand that they cannot sacrifice all the conventions of sport in order to hit the other man unfairly.

"FURY" AND EARNESTNESS.

The Italians spoke many years ago of the French fury in war—*la furia Francese*. I think it is the greatest quality of the modern French boxer. Other races of Celtic origin possess it, too, but not in so marked a degree as the French. The great Irish and Irish-American boxers, and the Welsh, have had less fury if more skill: but since the Americans taught the world that fighters like Battling Nelson, who can rush and punch without intermission for twenty rounds or more, are nearly always certain to defeat pure boxers the speed and fury of the French fighter have become a wonderful factor in the ring.

Compared with the English boxers, too, the French are wonderfully serious. They ask no quarter and they give none. There is no rancour or vice about their fighting; once the contest is over they kiss the beaten or victorious man, as the case may be. Often in the ring, too, they display the highest sportsmanship. But they go into a contest to win, and often their deadly earnestness in using every legitimate means to achieve that end is mistaken (as at Cardiff the other day) for something less laudable. Englishmen are at times addicted to the rather obvious in sportsmanship.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOMBAY RACES.

MANY UPSETS AT THE SIXTH EXTRA.

FOUR OUTSIDERS WIN.

Once again backers had an unhappy time at Mahalakshmi yesterday when the Sixth Extra Meeting was decided For, in four races out of the seven rank outsiders came in, and to the lucky speculators who had tickets on these the totalisator disgorg d three-figure dividends. But, of necessity, odds of between ten and twenty to one go to the few, while the many, who have not hoped for anything like such a big return for their money, are left lamenting. So it was yesterday, and though race-goers in Bombay are optimistic soul—as all must be who go racing where most of the runners are arabs—and are always inclined to look to the next race to put them straight, there were more gloomy than happy faces on the stands, when two well backed ones in the last event went down to a despised and rejected outsider, and all hope of getting a bit back to carry on with to the end of the month had to be abandoned.

But if they did nothing else, yesterday's races did prove that the handicapper to the Western India Turf Club knows his business thoroughly. The way the races worked out yesterday shows that Mr Reynolds has an almost uncanny knowledge of various animals running, and this is all the more wonderful when the fact that many of the horses engaged yesterday had not run before this season is taken into considera ion. A handicapper's duty is to see that every horse running in a race has a chance; the results of yesterday's racing are a speaking testim ny to Mr. Reynolds' knowledge and ability.

A DISASTROUS START.

Things started dis strously with division one of the Northcote Plate for which the public fancy was White Silk. On form this really should have been a good thing for Mr. Ali bin Talib's horse, but he could not even get a place. There was money also for Gulberga and Stable Boy, while a few notes dribbled on to George V. It was a peculiarly run race; for as they neared the tu n it looked any odds on White Silk. He was going well and the jockey appeared to have him well held, but after they rounded the corner, he was nowhere to be seen. He had simply dropped back into the crowd and did not emerge again. And as White Silk dropped back, Kayid, whose colours had not been at all prominent in the race, and who had been quite neglected at the windows, came out of the ruck to beat Gulberga by a length. There were only ten tickets on Kayid, and each one worth Rs. 876-8 to its lucky owner or more than Rs. 86 1-2 to one.

In the second division Red Silk made amends for his stable companion's downfall, but he was regarded as such a cast-iron certainty that people tumbled over each other in their eagerness to back him, and he only paid a rupee over even money. The result of this race might have been different had the start not been such an execrable one. Two horses were left many lengths, and one of them, Heliograph, might have had a say in the finish had he got decently away.

A very open race was the Tansa Plate; and six of the fifteen runners were backed for money. Thabashir was the great tip of the afternoon, but he, like most of the other fancied ones, could not even get a place and, Young Hyderi, on which Kaikhosroo had ridden a nice waiting race, came away at the bend to win by half a length from Messrs. Goculdass and Mathuradass' second string. German Silver.

There was a real upset in the long-distance race, the Charni Road Plate, run over a mile and a quarter. Gowahajmer was expected to win this, but he was beaten—and by the same owner's unfancied one, Real Gold. Duller was on Gowahajmer and Bowley on Real Gold, and when it came to racing, the former was not in it with Real Gold, and could only get third, Dhaman filling the second place.

The five furlongs Sandown Plate was a really good betting race, for six out of the seven runners were well backed, and none of them would have paid a good dividend. Dalmatia was perhaps the strongest fancy, and she had her race won all the way. The other sprint event, the Novice Selling Plate, was won by the outsider Vudhia, which was entered to be sold for Rs. 700, but was bought for Rs 1,100, the owner evidently regarding him after his performance as too good to part with at that figure. Then came the last, and, perhaps, the biggest disappointment of all. Mat-hat-Baig, when last out, was handed round as a good thing, and here with Brown to ride him, and a moderate field to run against, he was held to have a very good chance. But he could not get anywhere near, and the bottom weight, Fado, left his field almost standing still when he came at them

The first race yesterday was timed for 3-15 and the last for 6-15, and owing to a very long delay in getting the seven runners in the Sandown Plate started, it was twenty minutes to seven when we got away. Although it is much pleasanter and cooler in the evening after the sun has gone down, one cannot but think that it would be better to continue to start proceedings at 3 o'clock, for most people go out at the same time with the first race at 3-15 as if it were at 3, and the earlier start enables them to get back home earlier.

The following are the totalisator figures, win and place, in the seven events yesterday.

Race.	Win.	Place.
	Rs.	Rs.
1.	9,740	12,210
2.	9,750	10,740
3.	13,430	14,040
4.	12,420	10,670
5.	15,550	8,110
6.	9,960	11,190
7.	17,690	13,680
Total ...	Rs. 88,540	Rs. 80,640

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE (Division I).—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1913. W. A. Penalties—Winners: once, 7lbs; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4lbs.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Munsoor Mahomed Salim's KAYID, 7 t. 9lbs. ....Kaikhosroo 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's GULBERGA, 7st. 9lbs. ....Abbas 2
Mr. Abdoola Faras' GOLDEN GATE, 8st. 7lbs. ....Zammil 3
Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's STABLE BOY, 8st. 3lbs. ....Purtoo Singh 4

ALSO RAN:—Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' George V., 8st. 10lbs., Pr tt; Mr. Mahomed Hajee's Nawabzada, 8st. 7lbs., Abdoola; Mr. R. R. S.'s Jeman Pasha, 8st. 7lbs., Brown; Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Fareed Beg, 8st. 6lbs., Clarke; Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's Thunder, 8st. 6lbs., Mujeed; Mr. Ali bin Talib's White Silk, 8st. 5lbs., Duller; Mr S. A. Wahed's Sunbeam, 7st. 9lbs. Harrison.

Won by one length, three lengths second and third, one and a quarter lengths third and fourth.

TIME:—1 min. 24 secs.

TOTALISATOR PAID:—Rs. 876-8 win; Rs. 88, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 55-8 places.

THE RACE.—Following a good start, Nawabzada led for a furlong, when Jeman Pasha with White Silk in close attendance moved up. At the three furlongs White Silk was in front, with Jeman Pasha, George V. and Gulberga in close attendance. White Silk was done with before they rounded the corner, and there the outsider, Kayid, came up on the rails and easily beat Gulberga in the run home.

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.—(Division II)—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1913. W. A. Penalties—Winners: once, 7lbs; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4lbs.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's RED SILK, 7st. 5lbs. ....Duller 1
Mr Khatab bin Amir's NAINAVA, 8st. 6lbs. ....Bowley 2
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's ENGINE, 7st. 5lbs. ....Mujeed 3
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's BIN RASHID 7st. 5lbs ....Kaikhosroo 4

ALSO RAN:—Mr. A.R. Tahar's Barjes, 8st. 11lbs, Etul; Mr. Jaffer Baaker's Heliograph, 8st. 10lbs., Brown; Mr. Sayeed Mahomed's Tuba, 8st. 7lbs., Ahmed; Messrs. Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdul Rasool Essa's Arrem, 8st. 3lbs. Keess; Messrs. Shaik Esmail and Mahomed Mustapha's Minimax, 7st. 9lbs., Purtoo Singh; Mr. Falah Khaderi's Ranjit, 7st. 9lbs., Zammil; Mr. S. A. Wahed's Khailan, 7st. 5lbs. McGlone.

Won by one and a quarter length, five lengths second and third, three lengths third and fourth.

TIME:—1min. 24 1-5secs.

TOTALISATOR PAID:—Rs. 21 win; Rs. 14, Rs. 18 and Rs. 31 places.

THE RACE:—It was a very bad start, and Heliograph and Ranjit were badly left, the latter by twenty lengths at least. Nainava was sent right out in front, and Duller followed closely on Red Silk, so that by the time they had gone half the distance there was day light between them and the rest of the field, of which Kailan and Engine were running well. When they entered the straight Nainava was still leading from Red Silk, but the latter overhauled him as they passed the stands, and scored an easy victory.

THE TANSA PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs in the 2nd division.—6 furlongs.

Major F. B. Prideaux's YOUNG HYDERI, 8st. 6lbs. ....Kaikhosroo 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' GERMAN SILVER, 7st. 12lbs. Luckman 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's SEAMAN, 7st. 11lbs. Harrison 3
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's GOLDEN DUCAT, 7st. 13lbs. ....McGlone 4

ALSO RAN:—Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Harry Johnson, 9st. 7lbs., Keess; Mr. Esmail Gussoo's Ajmer, 8st. 9lbs., Brown; Mr. Ali bin Talib's Good Gold, 8st. 6lbs., Ahmed; Mr. N. Begmahomed's Berar, 8st. 4lbs., Mujeed; Mr. H. J. Mahomed's Welcome, 8st. 2lbs., Purtoo Singh; Mr. A. A. Rehman's Yungi Dunya, 8st. 2lbs., Bowley; Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' Thabashir, 8st. 1lb, Pratt; Aga Coochick Shah's Tulwar, 8st., Fahad; Mr. Ali bin Talib's Jesoor, 7st. 9lbs, Duller; Mr. Shaik Suleman's Sir Malt, 7st. 3lbs., D. Greenhalgh; Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's Farash, 6st. 10lbs., Etul.

Won by half a length, two lengths second and third, a head third and fourth.

TIME:—1min. 20 2-5secs.

TOTALISATOR PAID:—Rs. 49-8 win; Rs. 22, Rs 69-8 and Rs. 66 places.

THE RACE:—Sir Malt was left, and in a straggling start, Harry Johnson, Thabashir, Welcome and Seaman were the first to show up. Golden Ducat and Young Hyderi were in a good position as they entered the straight, and Thabashir and Harry Johnson had dropped right back, leaving the finish to be fought out by Young Hyderi and German Silver. The latter was going very strong at the finish, but he could not catch Young Hyderi.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs in the 1st division.—About 1 1-4 miles.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's REAL GOLD, 8st, Bowley 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s DHAMAN, 10st. 2lbs, Brown 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's GOWAHAJMER, 8st, 5lb. ... ...Duller 3
Mr. A. S. Oomer's SUNSPOT, 7st. 12lbs. ... ... Abbas 4

ALSO RAN:—Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' Nakib, 9st 10lb., Pratt; Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' Tajilmulook, 9st. 5lb., Luckman; Mr. J. M Mistry's Young Salanic, 7st. 8lbs, Purtoo Singh; Mr. G. K.'s Valens, 7st. 6lbs., McGlone.

Won by a length, a length and a half second and third, a neck third and fourth.

TIME:—2min. 22 2-5secs.

TOTALISATOR PAID:—Rs. 177 win; Rs. 38, Rs. 36-8 and Rs. 15 places.

THE RACE.—Young Salanic led at the start from Dhaman, Tajilmulook and Sunspot, with Real Gold next At the nine furlongs Sunspot was second to Young Salanic Dhaman third and Real Gold fourth with Valens, which got badly off as usual, last but one. They ran in this order to the five furlong post, when Sunspot took the lead, and as they neared the bend Real Gold going very well and hard held, overhauled the winners. He led into the straight and was never headed. Gowahajmer and Sunspot made a good race for third place, the former just getting there.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses.—5 furlongs.

R. K. Sirdor Singh and Mr. A. S. Oomer's DALMATIA, 10st 9lb...Hill 1
Mr. A. W. Essa's SLY KISS, 6st. 13lb. Harrison 2
Messrs. M Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' FORFEIT, 9st. 8lbs. ....Pratt 3
Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS, 7-t. 5lb., Purtoo Singh 4

ALSO RAN:—Mr. J. Crawford's Batchelor's Knot, 9st. 1lb., Clarke; Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Lady Douglas, 7st. 13lb, Bowley; Mr. J. C. Smith's Lord Reay, 7st. 1lb. Kaikhosroo.

Won by three-quarters of a length, a neck second and third, a head third and fourth.

TIME:—1min. 25secs.

TOTALISATOR PAID:—Rs. 33-8 win; Rs. 29 and Rs. 25 places.

THE RACE.—There was a long delay at the post, caused alternately by Dalmatia, Impecunious, and Lady Douglas, and then there was a false start, Sly Kiss breaking away and going a furlong before Harrison could pull up. When they did get away Sly Kiss got a good lead, but Dalmatia gradually wore her down, and won by three-quarters of a length.

A NOVICE SELLING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1913; 14 hands entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 9st 7lb. W. I. 3lb. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. (No landing allowance.)—5 furlongs.

Mr. Elia Abdoolnoor's VUDHIA, 7st. 8lb. ....Duller 1
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's PRESENT, 7st. 8lb. ....Abbas 2
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's DECORATION, 8st 3lb. ....Purtoo Singh 3
Mr. Mahomed Mana's CRESCENT, 7st. 5lb. ....McGlone 4

ALSO RAN:—Messrs. Yas Khadayer and Mahmood Shirazi's Consipirator 8st 6lb., Native; Mr. Sahim Suffah's Lotus, 8st. 3lb., Brown; Messrs. Ebrahim Kadum and Hoosain Kadum's Rumezan, 8st 3lb., Zammil; Mr. Yodah Maskur's Puma, 8st., Pratt; Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's Rejh Allah, 8st., Native; Mr. Abdoola Mana's Crisis, 8st., Mujeed; Mr. Alwan Mahomed's Meteor, 7st. 11lb., Fahad; Mr. Hilmi Effendi's Zindan, 7st. 11lb., Keess; Mr. Syed Rashid's English Spot, 7st. 8lb., Native; Mr. Mahomed Mana's Haughty Boy, 7st 8lb., Etul; Mr. Pasu Malsee's Arabian Consul, 7st 5lb., Abdoola; Messrs. Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdool Rassool Essa's Sayel, 7st. 2lb.; Kaikhosroo; Mr. S. A. Wahed's Yama, 7st. 2lb., Harrison.

Won by a head, a head between second and third, a neck between third and fourth

TIME:—1 min. 8 2-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR PAID:—Rs. 194-8 win; Rs. 59-8, Rs. 188 and Rs 22-8 places.

THE RACE.—The big field was got away well together, and the first to break the line was Crescent, who led for a time, and then was tackled nearing home and could not keep his place. The finish was a very tight one with Vudhia a slightly better winner than the official verdict suggests.

THE CHURCHGATE PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd division.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's FADO, 7st. 4lbs., Mujeed 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's LORD ROSEBERY, 8st. 4lbs. ....Duller 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's REAM, 8st. 12lbs. ....Bowley 3
Major J. G. Greig's CASTAWAY, 8st. 1lb. ....Kaikhosroo 4

ALSO RAN:—Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' Sweden, 9st. 8lbs, Pratt; Mr. A. J. D'Souza's Maasal, 9st 7lbs., Etul; Mr. A. S. Oomer's British King, 8st. 13lbs., Clarke; Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' Solar Star, 8st. 11lbs., Luckman; Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Moonspot, 8st. 5lbs., Fahad; Mr. F. Harrison's Mat-hat-Baig, 8st. 4lbs., Brown; Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Gafal, 8st. 1lb., Native; Mr. Eastwood's Dilkush, 8st., Zammil; Messrs A K. Dakayel and A. A. Makanji's Grey Ghost II, 7st. 13lbs., McGlone; Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Anaz, 7st 13lbs., Purtoo Singh; Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Ben Hur, 7st. 8lbs, Abbas.

Won by three-quarters of a length, half a length second and third, same distance third and fourth.

TIME:—1 min. 22 4-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR PAID:—Rs. 274-8 win; Rs. 57-8, Rs. 35 and Rs. 18 places.

THE RACE.—Ben Hur and Maasal led at the start, and after a furlong Maasal assumed the lead with Ben Hur and Fado close up. Maasal was away out clean of the field as they approached the turn but then Fado came up running two strides to every other horse's one, and won as he liked. Maasal and Ben Hur both died away to nothing in the straight, and neither got a place.

RANGOON HORSE SHOW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 24.

The annual Horse Show which opened yesterday attracted record entries in the different events except in that for the best pair of harness horses, which only attracted two entries. Mr. James S. Love of Australia, who acted as judge, expressed himself as being highly pleased with the various competitions. The Best Stallion Class was won by Mr. F. W. Leent's Lord Clive. In the Harness Class Mrs. F. McCarthy's pair of skewbalds looked in excellent condition and showed up well in the ring.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

The following horses have been scratched for the Civil Service Cup Race:—Guinea Gold, Donald, Wallace, Blarney, Maid Fenny, Snip Snap, Bit-O-Fashion, Scaia.

In the Royal Turf Club Steeplechase:—Solomon Slow, Red Lucifer, Vandabargh, Craigendorrie, Sealed, Hot Scent, Lord D.

Interviewed Mr. A. F. Bettinson, the manager of the National Sporting Club, stated that the proposed match between Jack Johnson and Sam Langford was not discussed at their committee meeting. This, no doubt, was owing to he exorbitant terms made recently by Johnson.

CALCUTTA SECOND MEETING.

GOOD DAY FOR BACKERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

For the third day of the second Calcutta Race Meeting the attendance was decidedly on the small side. Racing proved very interesting especially for the public, for all the favourites got home, except in the Belvedere Pony Plate, and the bookmakers fared badly.

HASTINGS PLATE, R. C. and a distance over 7 flights.

Mr. Goculdass' Solution, 10st. 3lbs, Hoyt 1
Col Desaraj Ur's Five Crown, 11st. 2lbs. ....McNeilage 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Parkhill, 11st 10lbs ... ... Hillards 3

ALSO RAN:—Proprietor, 11st 13lbs; Macann, 10st 1lb; Master Miller 9st 12lbs.

BETTING:—Evens Solution; threes Macann; sixes Five Crown, twelves the rest.

TOTES PAID:—Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 22 for places.

THE RACE:—Proprietor led, followed by Five Crown and Macann, then Parkhill and Solution. Near the half mile the leader fell back and Macann went to the front. Solution came third. Five Crown beat Macann opposite the Zeerut opening, but Solution sailed away in the run home, an easy winner by 2 1-2 lengths; 6 length between 2nd and 3rd.

TIME:—3 min. 2 3-4 secs.

BHOWANIPORE PLATE.—Division 1, 6 furlongs:—

Captain Hilliard's Lakme, 8st. 2lbs., Ferguson 1
Messrs. Pugh and Patterson's Sita, 7st. 13lbs. ....Hardy 2
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Chin Chin, 8st. 5lbs. ....Smyth 3

ALSO RAN:—Vanity Box, 10st. 4lbs.; Arkangelo, 9st. 8lbs.; Harene, 9st. 1lb.; Eagle Bird, 8st.; Rosa Chamberlain, 7st. 11lbs.

BETTING:—Evens Lakme, threes Arkangelo, sixes Sita and Vanity Box, longer prices the rest.

TOTES PAID:—Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 29 and Rs. 35 for places.

THE RACE:—Lakme and Harene raced together for the first three furlongs, then the latter dropped off. Lakme led on at a merry pace, and won comfortably by 4 lengths; a neck between 2nd and 3rd.

TIME:—1 min. 16 secs.

HOOGHLY PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdass' Primrose Morn, 9st. 9lbs. ... ... Ruiz 1
Mr. Bilimoria's Hoppner, 7st. 13lbs., Sampson 2
Mr. Ainsworth's Ute, 8st. ... Smyth 3

ALSO RAN:—Lumination, 8st. 9lbs.; Hit or Miss, 8st. 4lbs.; Watch Tower, 8st.; Orepesa, 8st. 10lbs.

BETTING:—two to one on Primrose Morn, sixes Watch Tower and Ute, tens the rest.

TOTES PAID:—Rs. 16 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 43 and Rs. 35 for places.

Primrose Morn won easily by 3-4 length; half-a-length between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. 2 1-4secs.

BHOWANIPORE PLATE.—Division two, 6 furlongs.

Dr Bassler's King Anondale, 7st 13lbs; Ames 1
Mr Lander's Sidewalk, 8st 6lbs, Andrews 2
Mr Norton's Little Scott, 8st 13lbs, Sampson 3

ALSO RAN:—Little Fergus, 9st. 4lbs.; Katharos, 9st.: Upguards, 8st. 7lbs., Black Sand, 8st, 2lbs.; Chow Chow, 7st. 8lbs.

BETTING:—5 to 2 Sidewalk, fours Little Scott and Katharos, threes King Anondale, longer prices the rest.

TOTES PAID:—Rs. 44 for win, Rs. 14, Rs 16 and Rs. 16 for places.

THE RACE:—King Anondale took a long lead, Sidewalk came with a late run and challenged the leader opposite the stand, but lost by 3-4 lengths; 3 1-2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

TIME:—1 min. 16 1-2 secs.

MERCHANTS CUP.—1 1-2 miles.

Mr. Galstaun's Shining Way, 8st. 12lbs. ....Trenoweth 1
Mr. Roychoudhuri's Milliner, 9st 2lbs, Ames 2
Mr. Thaddeus's Wayward and Wild 7st. 12lbs ....Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN:—S. Andrews, 7st. 3lbs; Matchlock, 8st 11lbs; Valerius, 8st. 5lbs; and Metamac, 7st. 4lbs.

BETTING:—5 to 4 Shining Way threes Matchlock, fives Milliner.

TOTES PAID:—Rs. 25 for win, and Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 22 for places.

THE RACE:—Wayward and Wild led with Shining Way second, the rest in a bunch with Milliner last. There was no change till three furlongs from home, when Shining Way came to the front and Milliner came up hand over hand and lost to the leader only by 1 1-2 lengths; 1 1-2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

TIME:—2 min. 36 secs.

BELVEDERE PONY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's May Kenley, 7st. 11lbs. ....Smyth 1
Mr. Westman's Go On, 9st. 7lbs. Murdi on 2
Mr. Burjorjee's Blue Duck, 8st. 7lbs., Trenoweth 3

ALSO RAN:—Alice, 7st. 6lbs.; Naini, 7st. 12lbs.; Ruling Passion, 7st. 11lbs.; Spring Daisy, 7st. 5lbs.; Fossil, 7st. 2lbs.

BETTING:—Twos Ruling Passion and Go On, four Alice, sixes Naini, eights Spring Daisy, longer prices the rest.

TOTES PAID:—Rs. 223 for win and Rs. 54, Rs. 22 and Rs. 76 for places.

THE RACE:—Alice led up to the three furlong post then Go On came to the front but opposite the distance May Kenley challenged him and won after an exciting finish by 1-2 a length; 3-4 length between second and third

TIME:—1min. 44 1-2secs.

CITY PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Captain Molony's Miss Drake, 7st. 12lbs. ....Ferguson, 1
Mr. Goculdass' Double Chin, 9st., Ruiz 2
Mr. De Sousa's Rebuilt, 6st. 10lbs., Melsom, 3

ALSO RAN:—The Witch, 7st. 4lbs.; Airman, 9st. 9lbs.; Shell, 7st. 11lbs.; I. E., 7st. 4lbs.; John Doil, 7st 3lbs; St Bobs, 7st. 1lb.; Affluence, 7st. 3lbs.; Wise Hawk, 7st. 5lbs.

BETTING:—Twos Miss Drake, 5 to 2 Double Chin, fives Airman, longer prices the rest.

TOTES PAID:—Rs. 41 for win and Rs. 17; Rs. 17 and Rs. 31 for places.

THE RACE:—Miss Drake led from start to finish winning easily by 4 lengths, a neck between second and third.

TIME:—2 min. 9 1-2 2secs.

RUDGE WHITWORTH, LTD.
A SINGLE BICYCLE AT ENGLISH STERLING PRICE.
(PLUS CHARGES)
Nos. 1 & 2. £11-11-0. Nos. 3 & 6. £13-10-0. No. 21. £10-10-0. Nos. 20 & 23. £9-9-0. No. 29. £8-8-0. Nos. 26 & 28. £7-15-0. Nos. 60 & 61. £6-15-0.
Show Room: 60, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Look up for the Scarlet and Gold sign)

ROWLAND'S
FOR THE SKIN
KALYDOR
known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists and Rowlands 67, Hatton Garden, London



ALL-INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY WIN FOR FOURTH TIME.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

The final of the All-India Hockey Tournament was played off to-day, the contesting teams being the North Western Railway Volunteers and the 1st Battalion Royal Scots, a local regiment. There was a large crowd of spectators, and the judges of the High Court were "At Home" on the ground.

The game was well contested, but the superior combination of the railway told in the end and left them the victors by five goals to one. They thus won the trophy for the fourth year in successi n.

As the game began the volunteers made several attacks on the Scots' goal, but without success, till a clever pass gave them a fine opportunity and the ball found the net. Soon after, the volunteers secured a corner and scored again. At half-time the game st od two love.

The Scots played a better game in the second-half; especially at the beginning, and made several attacks on the volunteer goal. After some up and down play the Scots scored This encouraged them, and they would have scored again but the forwards failed to put the ball through. The volunteers next commanded the play and by clever passing secured three goals in quick succession, leaving them the victors by five goals to one.

The volunteers showed much skill, and their combination was much admired. The Scots' backs played a good game and did much to prevent a larger score by their opponents.

The cup was presented to the winners by Lady Richards. The members of the winning team also received a smaller cup each to keep, and the runners up received medals. Chief Justice Sir Henry Richards made a short speech congratulating the winners and praising the losers for their excellent play.

PYRKE'S
APOLLO
RESTAURANT
THE SMARTEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE IN INDIA.
APOLLO BUNDER
Grills, a Speciality.
Oysters and other Luxuries.
Private Rooms for Dinner Parties.
Telephone No. 75.
Telegrams:—"Excellence, Bombay."

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

THE ENGLISH LEAGUES.

[Calculated up to and including Jan. 3, 1914.]

FIRST LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
BLACKBURN R.	23	12	4	7	56	24	31
SUNDERLAND	23	11	6	6	42	28	28
MANCHESTER U.	22	13	7	2	36	29	28
BOLTON WAND.	21	10	5	6	42	26	26
OLDHAM ATH.	22	11	7	4	34	28	26
BRADFORD CITY	22	8	5	9	26	20	25
W. BROMWICH A.	22	8	5	9	24	20	25
BURNLEY	23	7	7	9	36	25	23
MIDDLESBROUGH	22	9	9	4	37	40	22
SHEFFIELD U.	23	9	11	3	37	37	21
ASTON VILLA	22	8	9	5	29	33	21
EVERTON	22	7	8	7	28	32	21
CHELSEA	21	9	9	3	30	36	21
LIVERPOOL	22	8	9	5	26	38	21
DERBY COUNTY	22	6	9	7	39	43	19
TOTTENHAM H.	22	7	10	5	34	41	19
SHEFFIELD W.	23	8	12	3	32	43	19
MANCHESTER C.	22	6	10	6	24	38	18
NEWCASTLE U.	22	7	11	4	18	29	18
PRESTON N.E.	23	4	15	4	17	42	12

SECOND LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
HULL CITY	21	12	3	6	40	16	30
NOTTS COUNTY	24	12	6	6	45	24	30
WOOLWICH A.	22	13	5	4	33	22	30
LEEDS CITY	20	13	4	3	48	21	29
BRADFORD	21	13	8	0	38	30	26
BURY	22	10	7	5	27	23	25
WOLVERHAMPTON	22	10	8	4	25	27	24
BARNSLEY	21	9	7	5	26	27	23
GRIMSBY TOWN	21	9	7	5	28	31	23
CLAPTON O.	20	8	6	6	23	18	22
FULHAM	22	9	9	4	20	24	22
STOCKPORT C.	22	6	8	8	31	35	20
BLACKPOOL	22	6	9	7	20	26	19
BRISTOL CITY	21	7	9	5	31	33	19
BIRMINGHAM	22	8	11	3	28	40	19
LEICESTER FOSSE	22	8	13	1	29	36	17
HUDDERSFIELD T.	22	4	12	6	22	31	14
LINCOLN CITY	21	5	12	4	16	30	14
GLOSSOP	20	5	12	3	21	41	13
NOTTS FOREST	22	3	14	5	22	48	11

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
SWINDON	21	14	3	4	49	24	31
CRYSTAL PALACE	21	10	8	3	35	20	28
READING	21	11	4	6	26	21	26
NORTHAMPTON	22	7	11	4	28	24	25
PLYMOUTH A.	20	10	4	6	28	26	24
QUEEN'S PARK R.	21	8	7	6	26	24	23
BRIGHTON & H. A.	22	8	7	7	23	25	23
WESTHAM UTD.	21	8	6	7	37	31	22
EXETER CITY	21	6	9	6	23	19	21
PORTSMOUTH	20	7	6	7	31	28	20
SOUTHAMPTON	21	8	4	9	32	34	20
SOUTHEND UTD.	21	7	6	8	27	38	20
NORWICH CITY	20	5	9	6	27	26	19
CARDIFF CITY	21	7	5	9	30	27	19
GILLINGHAM	21	8	3	10	28	29	19
MILLWALL	20	5	7	8	23	31	17
BRISTOL ROVERS	22	6	5	11	28	39	17
COVENTRY CITY	22	4	9	9	26	42	17
MERTHYR TOWN	20	4	7	9	20	31	15
WATFORD	22	5	4	13	27	32	14

THE NORTHERN UNION.

WIGAN AGAIN THE LEAGUE LEADERS.

The game of see-saw which has been going on practically all the season between Huddersfield and Wigan was continued on the Saturday in mail week, when Huddersfield were again deposed from the leadership—which they had only taken from Wigan the previous week—and the Lancashire club once more went to the head of affairs.

They were enabled to do this by the defeat by Warrington of Huddersfield. Huddersfield have their off days as have all other teams; and when they do go down the beating is usually a severe one—as witness their defeat by 30 odd points by Wigan earlier in the season. Warrington beat Huddersfield by 14 points to eight, mainly owing to good goal kicking and fine forward play. The Huddersfield three-quarters, a brilliant quartette, were operating behind a front line, and though they put in some fine work the side had to acknowledge a beating, the third this season.

On the same afternoon, Wigan strengthened their position by a two-points victory over Oldham on the Watersheddings ground. It was a tight game, and Oldham might have won had they settled down to their game earlier. Salford, who were under a cloud two or three months ago, and at one time seriously considered winding-up, beat Leeds by 10 points to nil, while Barrow beat Broughton Rangers by two points. Hull, who did so well earlier in the season, but have since gone off, scored a one-point victory over St. Helens.

Results and League table:—

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE.

	G.	T.	P.		G.	T.	P.
Wigan	1	2	8	*Oldham	3	0	6
*Barrow	2	1	7	Broughton R.	1	1	5
*Hull	0	3	9	St. Helens	1	2	8
*Warrington	4	2	14	Huddersfield	1	2	8
*Salford	2	2	10	Leeds	0	0	0
*Leigh	0	2	6	Keighley	0	0	0
Widnes	3	1	9	*Batley	0	0	0
Hunslet	3	6	24	Hull Kingston	2	3	13
Halifax	4	7	29	Bramley	0	0	0
Wakefield T.	2	4	16	Bradford	0	0	0
Dewsbury	2	4	16	York	0	0	0
*†Runcorn	3	2	12	Rochdale H.	0	0	0

RESULTS TO DATE

	P.	W.	L.	D.	For G.	For T.	For Pts.	Agst. G.	Agst. T.	Agst. Pts.	Per-cent.
Wigan	18	15	3	·	58	86	374	22	20	104	93·33
Huddersfield	20	15	3	2	67	106	452	37	35	179	80·00
Rochdale H.	16	12	4	0	[illegible]	60	244	15	20	90	75·00
Salford	18	13	4	1	31	[illegible]	167	14	11	70	75·00
Hull	21	15	6	0	50	66	298	22	24	113	71·42
Barrow	18	12	6	0	30	45	[illegible]	25	33	149	66·66
Warrington	19	11	7	1	35	27	151	25	34	[illegible]	60·52
Widnes	19	11	8	0	26	38	16	20	28	124	57·89
Hunslet	19	11	8	0	24	45	203	34	46	236	57·89
Hull K. R.	20	11	8	1	37	48	218	25	43	185	57·50
Oldham	19	10	9	0	38	38	190	19	30	123	52·63
Wakefield Trin	19	9	9	1	28	31	149	29	37	[illegible]	50·00
Dewsbury	20	9	11	0	38	48	220	44	56	256	45·00
St. Helens	19	8	10	1	35	51	233	46	51	245	44·73
Leeds	18	8	10	0	24	42	174	25	33	149	44·44
Halifax	19	8	11	0	38	56	241	32	43	198	42·10
Swinton	17	7	10	0	18	26	114	30	31	153	41·17
Keighley	17	7	10	0	16	18	86	34	45	203	41·17
Batley	19	7	12	0	22	26	122	36	40	192	36·84
Broughton R	19	7	12	0	21	23	111	42	35	189	36·84
Bramley	16	5	11	0	21	19	99	31	48	206	31·25
Runcorn	17	5	12	0	18	14	78	48	49	243	29·41
Bradford	19	4	14	1	24	31	141	42	64	288	23·68
Leigh	15	3	12	0	14	10	56	28	40	[illegible]	20·00
York	19	3	16	0	28	20	116	54	96	336	15·78

COMBINATION.

	G.	T.	P.		G.	T.	P.
Warrington	0	2	6	*Huddersfield	1	1	5
*Wigan H'field	4	7	29	Millum	1	1	5
Widness	1	2	8	Leigh S'rocks	2	1	7
*Wigan	2	5	19	Oldham	1	1	5
Rochdale H.	1	4	14	Runcorn	1	1	5
St. Helens	3	2	2	*St Helens Rec	0	1	3
*Swinton	1	3	11	Salford	0	0	0
Hull	1	3	11	*Brighouse R.	1	1	5
*Dewsbury	1	1	5	Wakefield T.	0	0	0
*Leeds	1	3	11	N'manton St J	0	2	6
*Hull Kingston	3	5	21	Hunslet	0	1	3

*Home club †Unfinished.

TRAINS STOPPED BY FOXHOUNDS.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed on the Great Western Railway between Sonning and Twyford, when no fewer then three trains—on an express—were held up by the South Berks Foxhounds. Two foxes had been started in the Maidan Erlegh covers. They headed straight for the railway with the hound hot on the scent, the main body pursuing a fox which ran down a deep incline leading directly on to the line, with flanking walls eight feet high on both sides. The fox managed to clamber up one wall, from which it entered the railway cutting, but hounds failed to negotiate the obstruction. The hounds gaining access to the line occupied for some time the attention of the huntsmen, who made frantic efforts to clear them away to prevent their being cut to pieces. Fortunately there happened to be an emergency signal-box close by, and the official in charge quickly placed the levers against the oncoming trains. The result was that the trains were stopped before they had a chance of running into the field. Eventually all was made safe, but not before the South Berks Hunt had experienced the most exciting time in its history.

[Further sporting matter will be found on page 6.]

ESTABLISHED 1885. ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 3,00,00,000.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

CLASSES OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN INDIA:—

FIRE (Special Terms to Property Owners.)
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS (Most Comprehensive Policy obtainable).
MOTOR CAR (All Risks covered at Lowest Rates).
MOTOR CYCLE (All Risks covered at Lowest Rates).
BURGLARY (Including Housebreaking, Larceny and Theft).
FIDELITY GUARANTEE (Embezzlement and Fraud covered).
CYCLE (Damage to and Theft of Cycle covered).
PLATE GLASS (Shop Fronts, Etc., Insured against Breakage).

LIFT AND HOIST INSURANCES.

INDIAN BRANCH—12-14 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
(POST BOX No. 112)

Manager for India: G. M. Rose.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris 1900, Liege 1905, Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities*.

DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES	Per Bottle Rs.	a.
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
„ Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5	4
Saravalla, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
„ „ White do. do.	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red...	1	12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0

TABLE WINES.		
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table, White...	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12

SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12

SUPERIOR BRANDIES.		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
„ 1895 (two crown)...	4	0
„ 1890 (Princes)	5	0
„ 1887 (Royal)	6	0

SOLE IMPORTERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,
117-125, ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

PAPER FINGERS

That Save Time.

How many times do typewriter operators come nearly to the bottom of the paper and have to put in another sheet to write just one more line?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

is equipped with paper fingers that hold the paper so well that it is possible to write on the extreme edge of the paper or card.

These paper fingers, if the operator forgets to push them back into place after writing a card or envelope, move along to the proper place with the advancement of the carriage in either direction.

This is one of the many reasons why the L. C. Smith and Bros. Typewriter enables the operator to produce more and better work than on any other writing machine ever made.

Sole Agents:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd.,

No. 10, Forbes St., BOMBAY, P. O. Box No. 125.

HAVE YOU GOT THAT "TIRED FEELING," "LACK OF ENERGY" AND "WEARINESS?"

Then surely it is the significance of poor appetite. The sure way to acquire a good appetite is to take the most healthful and up-building tonic,

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

the best tonic digestive medicine yet known. They gently soothe the tired nerves, make digestion easy, give strength and vigour to the system, and impart youthful beauty.

Price Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

VAIDYA SHASTRI

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.

KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

WANTED.—A Lady COMPANION who can embroider and who is a good musician. Apply Box No. 921 care of "Bombay Gazette."

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs.	a.	p	
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.....	4	15	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg ...	4	15	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4	6	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	6	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	12	0	per 8 Imp gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BROADWOOD PIANOS

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to divine Apollo."
Beethoven.

BLUTHNER PIANOS

"are the sweetest toned pianos in the world."—Dr. Oscar Paul in his "History of the Pianoforte."

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Note the name please SCHIEDMAYER J. & P "It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it."—Sir Edward Elgar, Mus Doc.

LIPP PIANOS

"The best upright piano in the world."—T. Haigh, Miss B.

STEINWEG-NACHF PIANOS

"Like all instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg-Nachf has afforded me the greatest pleasure."—Joh. Brahms.

POINTS IN FAVOUR OF OUR PIANOFORTES.

Superb Tone. Delicate Touch.
Splendid Construction.
Cash or Deferred Payment.
Catalogue of pianos on application to

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

—:o:—

The Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" will feel obliged if any Subscriber whose paper is not delivered regularly and in good time will communicate with him at once, giving details of the irregularity and delay.

THE

Bombay Gazette

Sunday, 25th January, 1914.

WOULD-BE SUICIDES.

STATISTICS are apt to be not merely misleading but tantalizing; they arouse curiosity without afterwards satisfying it, the why and the wherefore of things being difficult to deduce from bald rows of facts and figures. This is borne out by a recent compilation of the statistics of suicide, in which we find a long list of tragedies neatly and unemotionally classified, without comment or explanation. No clue is given as to why more men than women find life unendurable, or how it comes about that in summer hope and courage are at a lower ebb than in winter, for it is in summer that the average of suicides is at its highest. Only in cases of prevented or unsuccessful attempts at self-destruction are we assisted in reconstructing drama from the laconic information supplied by the statistician, but here again our curiosity is baffled, for the terse and unsatisfying memorial to poor human disillusion supplies no hint as to the end of the histories, as to the subsequent part played by the chief actors, after the pathetic anti-climax of their re-entry into the world of the living. Did they abandon once and for all, their attempts to force a premature acquaintance with death? Or did they at the earliest possible opportunity qualify automatically for inclusion in the statistics of the following year, to figure in the first column, instead of, amongst the "would be's" as before? We shall probably never know, but in spite of ourselves imagination has its way with the unfinished stories, and supplies concluding chapters of various kinds. We like to think that perhaps one of the hapless wretches who have made an ineffectual attempt to escape from responsibility and worry may some day turn out to be another Clive, famous for ever in the annals of English history, and deserving of a nation's gratitude. Clive made two efforts to take his life; twice he held a pistol to his temple and pressed the trigger: when however the weapon refused, for the second time to go off, he decided that Fate must be reserving him for some definite purpose, a theory which seems to have been fully justified by his later career. The poet Thomson was another example of a would-be suicide for whom Fame lay in wait: he had resolved to end his life and had purchased the necessary drugs; as he was about to drink the lethal poison the remembrance of Chatterton flashed through his mind, and he stayed his hand, reflecting that perhaps success was not as distant as he supposed, and deciding not to risk the disaster which befell Chatterton, who, if he had waited one day more, would have awakened to find himself famous. Less fortunate was Nero, who would have done better if he had succeeded in his grim business. Nero set about suicide in the most deliberate fashion, he ordered his grave to be dug in readiness, and spoke his own epitaph—"What an artist perishes in me!" He attempted his task with such timidity and half-heartedness, that a slave was requisitioned to give the *coup de grace*, a terrible comedown from the dignified exit which the tyrant had planned for himself. It may be that scenes scarcely less dramatic have been hidden behind the trite records of the statistics of attempted suicide, which year by year are briefly recorded: the explanations and the motives are scarcely more than hinted at, but the romantic and tragic possibilities are obvious to all who possess the gift of imagination, and the power of extracting the poignant from the commonplace.

THE RELEASED PRISONER. THE released prisoner has always been a problem in India; that it has not been solved is proved by the number of re-convictions that take place in every district in the country every year. Unfortunately, the problem is enhanced by the necessity to prosecute those who, though specific offences under the Penal Code cannot be charged against them, are known to be of bad character and to consort with criminals. These persons are placed before a magistrate, charged with having no ostensible means of livelihood. If the magistrate is satisfied with the case submitted by the police, he is unable under the law directly to pass a sentence of imprisonment; but he calls upon the accused to furnish a surety who will guarantee him to be of good behaviour for a period of years. It almost invariably happens that the surety is not forthcoming, and a sentence of imprisonment follows in default. Convicts of this class have little to hope for. They are habitual criminals, and because of the section under which they are imprisoned they are not entitled to remission of sentence under the mark system. They are "lost" in almost every sense in which the word can be used, and, hitherto, no attempt has been made to save them. But the Salvation Army, which has done so much reclamation work among the Criminal Tribes and has succeeded where the ordinary official methods have failed, is about to extend its campaign to this class of criminals, and on Friday the Governor of Madras opened a settlement which has been established at Perambore for the purpose of receiving them. We do not know what methods are to be employed, but if the splendid results, already achieved by the Salvation Army in the Punjab and the United Provinces may be regarded as grounds for hope, we may be near the solution of one of the most pitiful of our social problems.

PREFERMENT FOR ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIALS. INDIA is becoming an important field for the recruitment of persons eligible for responsible positions at Home. We have long been accustomed to the retired Civilian occasionally finding employment at the India Office, and there is the case of Sir Antony Macdonnell, as he will be remembered in India, on account of whose appointment to the Under-Secretaryship of State in Ireland, the late Mr. George Wyndham got into such serious trouble with the younger members of his party. Sir Thomas Holland, to name another, became a distinguished professor of the Manchester University, while only a few days ago it was announced that Dr. Vogel, of the Indian Archaeological Survey Department, had been appointed Professor of Sanskrit and Indian Archaeology at the University of Leyden. Now, it is stated, Dr. E. Denison Ross, for years Principal of the Calcutta Madrassah, and, more recently, Keeper of Records to the Government of India, has accepted an appointment in the Oriental Department of the British Museum. In many cases of preferment it has not been possible to say whether it has been conferred through that mysterious "influence" which is blamed for so many things now-a-days, or in recognition of merit: but we think this much may be regarded as certain that, if the knowledge is spread that the taking up of an Indian career does not necessarily close the door to the achievement of distinction at Home afterwards, we shall not hear so much of the difficulty of inducing men of proved capacity to enter the Indian services. This difficulty, it has been alleged, has frequently been formidable in the past; and we welcome the recent appointments as an indication that India is not regarded as a kind of mental, and physical, scrap-heap.

THE ARMY AND THE THRONE. THE debate in the German Reichstag on Friday on the Zabern affair was notable for the manner in which the Crown Prince was denounced by Socialist deputies. It is remarkable that in such an assembly a member of Parliament should state that "if the Crown Prince lived in intimate friendship with men who despise the Constitution they must take their destinies in their own hands." It is difficult to form an opinion of what actually transpired from the brief report telegraphed by Reuter, but the Imperial Chancellor declared that the language used by Dr. Franke about the Crown Prince revealed his hatred against all that made the soldier's spirit. Obviously it is most unfortunate for the Hohenzollern dynasty that in a national revolt against the absurd pretensions of the extreme militarists the heir to the throne should figure prominently on the anti-popular side. The escapades of the Crown Prince, indeed, must be a source of great annoyance and trouble to his father, who is at all events a statesman. The revolt against bureaucratic methods in Germany has undoubtedly made considerable headway, and unless the Crown Prince modifies his attitude his accession to the throne may tend to accentuate the anti-monarchical sentiments which now animate a section of the German people.

Notes of the Day.

The importance of the subject renders it unnecessary to apologise for another reference to the problem of the milk supply in Bombay. This morning, we publish an article, dealing with this subject, written by a well-known European medical practitioner, which supports in every particular the grave indictment framed by Dr. J. A. Turner. In referring to infant mortality, it will be observed, our correspondent does not wonder at the rate of mortality among infants being so great, "but that any children should survive at all."

An attempt is at last to be made in Calcutta to deal seriously with the problem of motor traction, a company having been formed for this purpose with a capital of 15 lakhs. The prospectus, which is to be issued next week, contains the names of several well-known local business men. A vigorous controversy recently took place in the Calcutta Press on the question of whether it would be possible for motor wagons to compete successfully with the bullock-drawn vehicle. This question, apparently, will soon be decided in a practical manner.

Difficulty is experienced all over India in inducing the people to take practical advantage of agricultural education. Where there is a reasonable number of pupils in an agricultural college they are usually found to come from the wrong classes, and in most instances the number of pupils is inadequate. This is the case in Bengal. That Presidency does not possess an agricultural college of its own, but sends students to the Sabour College in Behar and Orissa. The number, however, is diminishing, mainly owing to the lack of definite prospects of employment open to persons who have undergone a course of higher agricultural training, and accordingly the proposal that an agricultural college should be established in connection with the Dacca University has, for the present, been abandoned.

It is very gratifying to find that the position of the officers of the British Mercantile Marine is steadily improving. Many of the leading steamship lines have enhanced the pay and position of their officers and engineers, and it is now announced that the British India Steam Navigation Company have decided to grant officers and engineers sailing from Indian ports their full pay while they are at Home on holiday after serving the stipulated period of service. The action of the company is, no doubt, stimulated by intelligent self-interest, since the inadequate prospects offered to young men in the Mercantile Marine have tended to keep boys from going to sea. Nevertheless it is gratifying that the leading lines are adopting a course which will tend to create new ties of union between the companies and their employes.

"Another Army Scandal" is becoming too familiar a headline in the newspapers. The Krupp affair in Germany was followed quickly by the canteen business which threatens to cause a painful sensation at Home, and a week ago Germany again contributed in the trial of Carl Richter, in the course of which some amazing charges of corruption were made against Japanese Naval officers. Now there comes from Austria details of an army contract scandal, in which a number of politicians are alleged to be involved. Unfortunately, in order to account for these corrupt practices in high places, it is not possible to plead that an improving standard of morality is leading to a closer scrutiny of State departments, for at least two of the four cases mentioned came to light through the operation of the spirit of revenge. This accumulating evidence that there is apparently an increasing tendency among those in places of trust to engage in dishonest enterprise is a depressing feature of the times.

When the mail left London public interest in the controversy which arose out of the Kikuyu Conference was still keen, neither side lacking supporters in the Press. Getting away for a moment from the main line, one paper recalled the fact that the trouble is not the first in which African bishops have involved the Church of England. Those who have studied the modern history of that body will remember the hot and bitter dispute caused by Bishop Colenso's attitude towards the doctrine of eternal punishment, and the scandalised wonder with which his toleration of polygamy among the aboriginal converts was received. Dr. Colenso so far mastered the Zulu language that he was able to compile a Zulu grammar and dictionary and to translate portions of Scripture into that tongue. We are told that "the puzzling questions put to him by the Zulus strengthened his doubts about the old theory of inspiration." Whether he was right or wrong, Colenso certainly had the courage of his convictions, and though excommunicated by the Metropolitan, deprived of support by the missionary societies, and generally inhibited from preaching in England, he returned calmly to his diocese and gave up the rest of his life to commentating and translating.

A pathetic feature of the funeral of James Barnes, a Crimean veteran, who was 82 years of age, which took place at Streatham was a tribute paid to his memory by an old comrade of his. Datchery (he drank all the sherry). Since Mr. Grewgious was not called, evidence of his doings was accepted by the Court from Bazzard. It was Bazzard who put the ring in the Sapsea vault, on the instructions of Mr. Grewgious, who thereupon advertised a reward for the recovery of the ring, as supposed to be on the body of Drood, and thus trapped the prisoner. When Jasper went to take the ring from where he believed the corpse to be, he was arrested. Mr Bazzard's unaccepted tragedy was seized upon by both witness and counsel for the prosecution for some lively word-play, which, with dramatists on the bench and in the jury-box, was naturally kept going as long as possible for the amusement of all present.

MR. CECIL CHESTERTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Cecil Chesterton's speech for the defence was long, clear, and eloquent. He admitted that the prisoner was morally guilty of the murder, but claimed that there was no proof of his having succeeded. He suggested that "he who created John Jasper" had intended him to be reserved for some destiny more terrible than execution. Mr. Cuming Walters, in the final speech for the prosecution, gave a vivid story of the prisoner's deliberate scheming to murder Drood, and claimed that his practical manner of action showed no traces of the influence of opium.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

The Judge, in summing-up, played delicately and wittily, between the real and the make-believe. Breaking the invariable practice of the Bench, he showed no desire to check the ripples of laughter that attended his sentences. For all that, the summing-up put the case very clearly.

The judge had scarcely bidden the jury consider their verdict, when the foreman sprang to his feet. The jury had arranged their verdict, he declared in the luncheon-interval. The calmer and more judicious among them had felt that Jasper must not leave the box entirely unpunished. The British spirit of compromise had prevailed. The jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter. Counsel on both sides protested and demanded that the jury be discharged. The jury, said the foreman, were only too ready to be discharged. Thereupon the judge committed everybody present, except himself, for contempt of court, and wished a general good-night.

A JOURNALIST'S PROTEST.

It is all very well, writes "Reporter" to the *Manchester Guardian*, for the Edwin Drood mummers to dress up for their "trial," but why should they wish to make it a trial for the journalists by asking that reporters should appear in fancy dress also? If such a precedent were once established the difficulty would be to know where to draw the line. If we were sent to a "Dutch fair" bazaar special baggy trousers and wooden shoes would be necessary, or if the bazaar were "Old English" it would have to be hobnails and a smoke frock. Court dress would frequently have to be donned—and not all of us have the leg for silk stockings—whilst the necessary rig-out for a Church congress would certainly include gaiters and a wide-brimmed silk hat. It would come to this: Every newspaper office would have to establish a reporters' dressing-room and a wardrobe master, and the cost of grease-paint would become a heavy item in reporters' expenses. I think dressing for public dinners is quite as far as we ought to be asked to go—even that is a nuisance to men who have to work after the dinner is over. If we are to be one a part of every spectacle we attend the prospect is serious. Dickens would have objected when he was a reporter, I am sure, despite his fondness for acting.

DICKENSIAN PLAY.

THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD.

JOHN JASPER FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

The King's Hall, Covent-garden, was crowded for the trial of John Jasper for the murder of Edwin Drood, the *Times* wrote on January 8. The trial, as the public is aware, was promoted by the Dickens Fellowship for the entertainment of its members. The stage presented a very fair picture of a Court of Law. At the back sat the Judge (Mr. G. K. Chesterton), in scarlet and ermine, with an enormous full-bottomed wig. On the desk before him lay a bunch of white flowers. Below the bench came a row of six newspaper reporters, attired in the costume of the period. The jury, in their box on the Judge's right, consisted of 12 men of letters—Mr. G. B. Shaw (foreman), Sir Edward Russell, Mr. W. W. Jacobs, Mr. Pett Ridge, Mr. Coulson Kernahan, Mr. William de Morgan, Mr. Arthur Morrison, Mr. Francesco Berger (the composer, it will be remembered, of the music for *The Frozen Deep*, the play that Dickens wrote with Wilkie Collins), Mr. Ridgwell Cullum, Mr. Justin Huntly M'Carthy, Mr William Archer, and Mr. Thomas Seccombe—while Dr. W. L. Courtney, Mr. Tom Gallon, Mr. Max. Pemberton, and Mr. Edwin Pugh were present on the stage, though not in the jury-box. Only Mr. Seccombe appeared in the dress of 1865, the remainder of the jurymen being clad (somewhat to the detriment of the whole picture) in the dress of to-day. The body of the Court was full of counsel, with one or two members of the public; and on the Judge's left, high in view of all, stood in the dock, between two fireside whiskered policemen, the sombre figure of John Jasper whose pale and haggard face, with the shifty eyes and the sour mouth, was powerfully represented by Mr. Frederick T. Harry.

MR. SHAW AND THE WITNESSES.

It was a few minutes past 7, when the Judge entered the Court. The opening statement for the prosecution, made by Mr. J. Cuming Walters, was brief and to the point. Scarcely was it over, when the foreman of the jury sprang to his feet. Did counsel for the prosecution say that he intended to call evidence? Certainly. Then declared the foreman, "If the learned gentleman thinks a British jury is going to be influenced by evidence, he little knows his country." The first witness called was Durdles, the stone mason; and Mr. Bransby Williams, who was greeted with loud applause, by his make-up, his knowledge of the story, and his reproduction of the character, gave us one of the most interesting passages in the trial. He was examined by Mr. Cuming Walters, and cross-examined by Mr W. Walter Crotch, who, acting as junior to Mr. Cecil Chesterton for the defence, called down upon himself a rebuke from the Judge for addressing the witness without "some term of respect, such as Mr." The delight of Durdles at this caused loud laughter in Court, which the Judge made no attempt to check.

On the appearance of Mr. Arthur Waugh in the character of the Rev. Minor Canon Crisparkle, the foreman of the jury, rose to declare that this witness's real name was not Septimus Crisparkle, at all, but Christopher Nubbles, and that he was a Snob. The Minor Canon, rubicund, rotund, and not a little aged since he first made the acquaintance of Neville Landless (his mother, the Dresden China Shepherdess, indeed, must by now be a great age) appeared slightly nettled; but if he objected to be called Christopher Nubbles, he should also have corrected the impropriety with which he, a mere Minor Canon, was addressed by counsel as "Canon." Asked if he were in love with Helena Landless, the reverend gentleman confessed the soft impeachment to the amused delight of the Court.

HELENA LANDLESS'S EVIDENCE.

The most interesting part of the evidence given by Helena Landless (enacted by Mrs. Lawrence Clay) was her declaration that it was she who distinguished herself and went to Cloisterham as Datchery—a statement which in cross-examination Mr Chesterton did his best to shake. Her lunch at the Crozier—and especially what she did with the sherry—was the subject of further hard pressing by counsel (it appears that she poured most of the sherry unobserved into the spittoon); and so was the degree of her acquaintance with Mr. Grewgious, the chalk-marks she made in the cupboard, and many other points. The theory of the defence, in fact, was that (the "official record" being silent on the subject) Helena Landless and Datchery were not the same person at all.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Crotch outlined the defence, which was that Edwin Drood was still alive, although Jasper had intended to murder him, and believed that he had succeeded, the truth being that, under the influence of opium, he failed to complete the crime. The first witness for the defence was the opium-woman, who immediately addressed counsel as "deary." Miss J. K. Prothero's appearance and speech were admirably thought out and executed, and the laughter in Court was often long and loud during the giving of her evidence. The only other witness for the defence was Mr. Thomas Bazzard, clerk to Mr. Grewgious. Mr. Bazzard seemed to us to have gained extraordinarily in vivacity and power since he was last seen in the office of Mr. Grewgious. Indeed, as represented by Mr. C. Sheridan Jones, Mr. Bazzard was as unlike the Bazzard of the "official record" as could be. He appeared as an aggreable, alert man of business; and no one could find much difficulty in believing that, as "noser" or investigator to Mr. Grewgious in the management of the estates that he controlled, he displayed resource and power. Bazzard's story was that Grewgious, posting down to Cloisterham to see Rosa Bud, and pausing in the small hours of the winter morning to lay flowers on the grave of Rosa's mother, found Edwin Drood lying half-strangled and very much dazed, and quite unable to say who had attacked him. Mr. Grewgious, thereupon, returned to London with Drood in his company. Keeping Drood in hiding, Mr. Grewgious sent Bazzard to Cloisterham to investigate, and it was Bazzard who disguised himself as

ALEXANDER THE GREAT AN ALBANIAN.

The most remarkable thing about the Albanian question, says Mr. E. Aubry in the *Asiatic Review*, is the almost complete absence of people who know anything about it. A general notion prevails that the Albanians are a wild horde of cut-throats, ready to rend themselves and their neighbours to pieces on the slightest provocation. That is why there is a general opinion that peace will only reign in the Balkans when Albania has been parcelled out between Greece and Servia, or some other alien invader. It is only in this way, they think, that a firm enough control can be applied to pacify the Albanians for ever.

We may add that it is an opinion which to anyone acquainted with the true state of affairs is the very reversal of a statesman-like policy or of human justice. For the Albanians are a nation, small but distinct, and as such may be traced back as far as twenty-five centuries. It follows that, leaving humanitarian considerations out of count, the Albanian race deserves some credit for having retained their national characteristics for so long.

It is not generally known that they can point to Alexander the Great as one of their race. Not only was the Albanian element in the army of that great General considered to supply his most reliable troops, but throughout history their martial prowess deserved and obtained general recognition.

Thus the famous Scander Beg, in the fifteenth century, who was the last independent ruler of Albania, proved the fighting value of his race in the resistance he made against the Turks, and it ought to be realised by the European diplomatists of the present day that the descendants of such men will not submit to invasion, accompanied by murder and pillage, like sheep weekly sacrificed to the butcher's knife. For it may be said at once that this so-called pacification of Albania is but another word for extermination.

It is perhaps not generally realised that the Turkish conquest of Albania was never complete, and that the light of national independence was kept burning throughout the centuries. Even their flag is distinct, being composed of a black eagle on a red background, and therefore has no resemblance to the Ottaman moon and crescent.

To those who deny to the Albanians the capacity of governing themselves, it should be pointed out that most of the cleverest men in the diplomatic service of Turkey were recruited from the Albanians. As to the mass of the people, the hardy mountaineers, they are a simple people, living a decidedly Spartan life entirely devoid of the luxury of the Orient.

AMAZING ZABERN SEQUEL.

BITTER ATTACKS ON CROWN PRINCE.

HIS "INSUPPORTABLE INTERFERENCE."

UPROAR IN REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.

Intense interest was taken in the Reichstag full-dress debate to-day on the subject of the Zabern affair.

The debate instantly became heated. Dr. Frank, Socialist, vehemently denounced the Crown Prince. He said his telegrams were an insupportable interference with the people. If the Crown Prince lived in intimate friendship with men who despised the Constitution, then they must take their destinies in their own hands. Further remarks led to great uproar.

The President twice rebuked the speakers. Thereafter the Imperial Chancellor intervened. He said that the language about the Crown Prince revealed Dr. Franks' hate against all that made the soldier's spirit. He energetically rebuked Dr. Frank and repudiated the attack on the Prince.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The Chancellor, replying to criticisms, said the Cabinet order of 1820, which had never been applied since then till the Zabern incident, was still valid in empowering the military to intervene if the civil authority was unable to maintain order. He denounced the Socialists whose real object, he said, was to destroy the National Army. Centre and National Liberal speakers supported the Chancellor.

Herr Liebknecht, Socialist, wound up the debate in a fiery speech. He said the Crown Prince's sentimental farewell to the Hussars at Danzig was reminiscent of a girls' school.

The Vice-President remonstrated against this remark whereupon Herr Liebknecht retorted that he would not discuss the Prince if the latter stuck to the trade of making cuff-buttons which he had learned.

Herr Delbrueck protested against the introduction into the debate of the person of the heir to the Throne whose farewell to the Hussars proved that the right Army spirit dwelt in the breast of the future Emperor.—Reuter.

POWERS OF MILITARY.

MOTIONS ADOPTED TO REGULATE THEM.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.

The Reichstag has adopted a motion by the Centre Party providing that military action in police affairs shall be so regulated as to assure independence of the civil authority; also a motion of the National Liberals in favour of a revision of the regulations as to the use of arms by the military.

The Right voted with the minority Radical and Socialist motions thereanent and also a Socialist motion in favour of the abolition of military tribunals were referred to a Committee.—Reuter.

TRIAL OF COLONEL VON REUTER.

THE SCENE IN COURT.

"I acted according to law and right, duty and conscience—and I may add, that in like circumstances I should not in future act otherwise," declared Colonel von Reuter at the Strassburg Court-Martial on Jan. 5, at the close of his statement *pro domo sua*. His notions of law and right, duty and conscience, appeared so peculiar in the light of his previous statements that this closing declaration sounded like a challenge to the tribunal to decide whether Prussia and the German Empire shall in future be ruled by the sabre or by civil law.

The scene in Court would have stimulated the dullest imagination, wired the *Times* special correspondent. The large hall of the new Assize Court was crowded to suffocation. In the place of civilian judges sat a brilliant crescent of officers of all arms, mostly men in the prime of life. To the right were the accused officers, Colonel von Reuter, Commander of the 99th Regiment of Prussian Infantry, lately stationed at Zabern, and Lieutenant Schad, of the same regiment. Between them sat their civilian counsel. Opposite, on the left of the tribunal, were several officers of high rank in uniform. In front of each officer lay a spiked helmet—military justice ensconced behind a hedge of *Pickelhauben*. On the benches before the public sat a double row of musketeers and lieutenants.

The indictment laid to the charge of Colonel von Reuter, first, unwarranted assumption of police functions; secondly, the incarceration of 27 private individuals for a whole night; thirdly, violation of the clauses of the Military Penal Code thereto referring. Lieutenant Schad was charged with the unjustified arrest of civilians with bodily coercion by punching a civilian's head, and with repeated violations of domicile.

THE REPLY TO THE INDICTMENT.

Colonel von Reuter—a tall, narrow-chested, small-headed man, with close-cropped grey hair, a heavy moustache, a small forehead, a large nose protuberant cheekbones, and large, outstanding ears—then rose to speak in self-defence. "Everything done by my subordinates," he said, "was done under my orders. Mine alone is the responsibility." He came to Alsace at his own wish, full of good will towards Alsatians, and attempted to establish friendly relations with the local Press. All went well till a satirical poem appeared in the *Zabern Gazette*. Shortly afterwards a leakage in his confidential instructions to officers began—a thing unprecedented in his experience. He had nothing against Alsatians, but his relations with the civil, and especially the judicial authorities was another question. After a street scuffle between soldier and civilians, the former were punished and the latter acquitted. Hence he wrote to the Burgomaster, explaining that the police should protect the soldiers rather than the civilians, because the identity of the civilians was difficult to establish. He instructed the soldiers to use their weapons in self-defence so energetically that there should be no difficulty in establishing the identity of the assailants. When Lieutenant von Forstner's remarks against *Wackes* (Alsatian rascals) were divulged in the Press, he made inquiry and found Lieutenant von Forstner's conduct ill-considered, but not punishable. The publication of the incident caused excitement. He (Colonel von Reuter) felt that he had been too patient. He had received insulting letters and postcards. Crowds had collected in the streets and whooped like Indians. He heard a noise in the barracks, and ordered Lieutenant Schad, with a squad of men, to go and fetch one of the rowdies, in order to establish his identity. Lieut. Schad afterwards fetched a second rowdy, but the police came to the barracks and liberated them. He felt he was being made a fool of and determined to stand no nonsense.

At this point Colonel von Reuter read a passage from a Prussian Cabinet Order of 1820, instructing the military authorities to assume control of public order in case of need. Questioned by the Military Assessor of the Court whether he had no doubts as to the validity of this order, especially in the Reichsland, Colonel von Reuter said:—I am a Prussian officer. I command Prussian troops, and I execute the orders of my King. He admitted having said it would be good if blood were shed, because it was a question not only of protecting military prestige, but of restoring a sense of Government authority.

THE ETHICS OF FISTICUFFS.

Lieutenant Schad, who acted as retriever for Colonel von Reuter, then made a statement. Lieutenant Schad is a slender youth, 19 years of age, who addressed the Court as though it were an awkward squad of recruits. He had arrested several civilians whom he suspected of having laughed at the military. He had not seen them laugh but suspected it. It was necessary to make people understand the gravity of the situation. One man whom he wished to arrest ran away. His flight was evidence of guilt. As to the arrest of judges of the Zabern Civil Tribunal, the Judges had remained standing in the streets after orders had been given to move on. One judge said to Lieutenant Schad, 'I take no orders from you.' That judge was, of course, arrested. As to punching a civilian's head, Lieutenant Schad, as an officer, stood too high above the people to come to fisticuffs with them in the streets. Wherever he suspected people of laughing he arrested them, and he broke into a house in order to catch one delinquent *in flagrante*.

(As cabled by Reuter, the officers were first convicted and sentenced, but acquitted on appeal.)

COLD WAVE IN EUROPE.

FROST CAUSES TRAIN WRECK.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Intense cold is being experienced in Britain, which has already lasted a fortnight, thus increasing the hardships of the coal strike for the poor. Strange scenes were witnessed yesterday, Grenadier Guards and medical students loading and carting coal at depots for the barracks and hospitals.

ON THE CONTINENT.

Severe cold prevails in France, and the price of vegetables has increased 500 per cent.

A detachment of Dragoons, yesterday, encountered fourteen wild boars near Nancy which had been driven from the forest in quest of food. The Dragoons charged them, killing five.

RAILWAY DISASTER CAUSED.

Frost, which prevented the signal from working, caused a collision between the Engadine express and a goods train near Calais yesterday. The dining car of the express was telescoped and the train attendant killed. One passenger was injured.

There were many English passengers on the train and they had narrow escapes.

Another express left Paris five minutes later, and was only brought to a standstill two hundred yards from the wreck. The fact that the other carriages were undamaged is attributed to the fact that the carriages of the French expresses *de luxe* are built of steel.—Reuter.

THE BRITISH INDIA CO.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The British India Steam Navigation Company have granted its officers and engineers, sailing from Indian ports, full pay while on holiday at Home after serving the stipulated period of service.—Reuter.

[About a year ago the British India Steam Navigation Company brought in a scheme of reforms in the pay and prospects of their officers and engineers. Under this scheme, salaries were adjusted and in many cases increased, and in other ways conditions of service were improved. Officers, who had to take sick leave, were granted full pay during the time they were in hospital, and the length of time which had to be served on the coast before they were entitled to a holiday on half pay, was reduced from five years to three and a half years. Now apparently the Company have gone one better, and decided to give their officers full pay while on holiday.]

ASIATICS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Jan. 23.

The united fruit-growers of the Province are asking the Government to introduce legislation prohibiting Asiatics from owning and leasing land in British Columbia. It is not believed that the local Legislature has power to deal with the rights of aliens under the British North American Act.—Reuter.

VOLCANIC RESEARCH MISSION.

NAPLES, Jan. 23.

Mr. Frank Perret, the American scientist, has sailed for Japan to study the eruption at Sakurashima.—Reuter.

ARMY CANTEENS CASE.

ANOTHER OFFICER SUMMONED.

COUNSEL AND TEMPTING OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The Army Canteens case has been resumed.

Counsel for the prosecution announced that two further summonses had been issued, one against a soldier and one against a civilian.

LATER.

The soldier summoned in connection with the Canteens case is Colonel Whittaker, formerly in command of the Second Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Counsel for the prosecution read a letter indicating that payment had been made by Messrs. Lipton to Colonel Whittaker. He said the evidence would be called showing that Col. Whittaker, when the regiment went to Sheffield, had concluded a contract abnormally favourable to Messrs. Lipton.

Counsel condemned particularly the civilian defendants Minto and Cansfield, who as masters, had compelled their subordinates to do acts with which they are now charged and tempted brave and distinguished men to sell their honour for money.—Reuter.

[An article on Army Canteens will be found on page 10.]

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE PANAMA.

TO BE HEAD OF NEW YORK POLICE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The Mayor of New York intimates that arrangements have been completed to enable Colonel Goethals, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, to become the Chief Commissioner of Police in New York.—Reuter.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE DELHI.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Bishop Montgomery and the Bishop of Ely appeal for £15,000 towards the removal of St. Stephen's College in Delhi to a site of the new city. It is stated that the appeal is warmly commended by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Metropolitan of India and the Bishop of Lahore.—Reuter.

DEATH OF SIR DAVID GILL.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The death is announced of Sir David Gill, astronomer.—Reuter.

MR. AMEER ALI.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Owing to the pressure of the Judicial Committee and other engagements, Mr. Ameer Ali has resigned his membership of the Advisory Committee for Indian students.—Reuter.

SUBMARINE "A 7".

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Divers have placed a hawser round the submarine and it is hoped that she will be brought into harbour on Sunday.—Reuter.

A REVENGEFUL CRIME.

TANGIER, Jan. 24.

M. Valdrome, French Agent here, has been murdered by his *chef*. The murderer it appears, was a Frenchman, who, having been drunk and refusing to work, had been dismissed, hence his shooting M. Valdrome.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND HINDUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

President Wilson has issued a statement explaining his recommendations with regard to immigration. He does not contemplate disturbing the arrangements with Japan in any way, but says his recommendations are designed, primarily, to exclude Hindus.—Reuter.

ULSTER MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Captain White to-day drilled a contingent of the Irish Citizen Army in Croydon Park, Dublin, the manœuvres including storming tactics.

Many reservists were in the ranks.—Reuter.

BIG RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, Jan. 24,

The issue of one-and-a-half million sterling Pacific and Great Eastern Railway Loan has been over-subscribed. The price was 95.—Reuter.

HEIR TO BONAPARTIST CLAIMS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

A son was born yesterday to Princess Victor Napoleon. The infant is the first direct heir to the Bonapartist claims to the throne since the birth of the Prince Imperial.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

HOME STRIKES.

150,000 MEN EXPECTED TO BE IDLE.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

There are now 15,000 coal strikers. The question of a general strike will be decided to-night. The men, while sympathising with the sick and suffering, have refused for the present to give permits to supply hospitals. They have advised the hospital authorities to go to the coal merchants.

LATER.

An important development in the position is reported. A big firm of coal merchants has resigned the Masters' Society and has granted the men's demands.

The Coal Exchange has considered the whole position and has decided not to increase the price.

There is some possibility that the County Council schools will be compelled to close.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The industrial outlook is gloomy.

The builders' lock-out began this afternoon, but it will not be known till Monday how many workers have been rendered idle. Probably 150,000 will be out in the course of the week.

The Carmen's Union has decided to recommend its fellow-workers not to cart coal. The whole dispute has been submitted to the transport workers' federation.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTACK ON A NON-UNIONIST.

LATER.

A crowd of Trade Unionists attacked a non-Unionist at Dublin to-day and fractured his skull with a shovel. The victim's condition is precarious.—Reuter.

SUFFRAGETTE BOMBS.

EXPLOSION AT GLASGOW BOTANICAL GARDENS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

A watchman extinguished a fuse of a bomb he found in the Botanical Gardens at Glasgow and went to summon the police. Meanwhile a second bomb exploded and caused extensive damage to the huge conservatory which contained most valuable plants.

The outrage is attributed to Suffragettes.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The South African Labour leader Creswell, who was arrested recently, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment without hard labour and fined £20 for publishing a pamphlet likely to excite ill feeling; and also £10, or two weeks', for attempting to induce men to refrain from working.

THE SENTENCE ON CRESWELL.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 23.

The prosecutor, in the trial of Creswell, admitted that there was nothing very inflammatory in the pamphlet. He did not doubt that Creswell did not intend violence, but said that the pamphlet was calculated to induce people to remain on strike.

The defence, in view of the prosecutor's admission, asked for a discharge, but the magistrate held that the preamble to the pamphlet was likely to cause disaffection. Creswell, as an educated man and legislator, ought to be punished more severely than others. He would not inflict hard labour though, he said, Creswell deserved it. The sentence prevents Creswell from attending the opening of Parliament and an appeal is impossible owing to the existence of martial law.—Reuter.

FINANCE AND CURRENCY COMMISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Reuter learns that the labours of the Finance and Currency Commission have been delayed owing to the illness of Professor Keynes, who is now convalescent after an attack of diphtheria. It is hoped that the report will be completed at the end of the month and signed about February 14. It will be published a week after that date.—Reuter.

"THE GOLD QUESTION."

LONDON, Jan. 23.

At a meeting of the London City and Midland Bank to-day, the Chairman urged Mr. Lloyd George to appoint a Royal Commission to consider the gold question, including a scheme for the issue of an emergency currency. He suggested that if the Joint-Stock banks held at least 6 per cent of their liabilities in gold it would increase confidence and greatly assist in preventing any crisis.—Reuter.

GUILDHALL NAVY MEETING.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The Lord Mayor has granted the use of the Guildhall for the meeting in connection with the Navy.—Reuter.

THE LAND CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Mr Lloyd George has again postponed the opening of the Scottish Land Campaign. This action has caused consternation among Liberals in Glasgow. There have been 50,000 applications for tickets.

The date of Jan. 23 clashed with the resumed Cabinet meeting on the subject of the Navy. It has now been arranged that the meeting at Glasgow shall take place on Feb. 4.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KARACHI.

RIGHT OF RECEIVING HIM.

WRANGLE BETWEEN PORT TRUST & MUNICIPALITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Jan. 24.

The *Sind Gazette* in a long article gives what it alleges to be the details of an extraordinary wrangle as to whether the Port Trust or the Municipality has the right to receive the Governor at Keamari Wharves on His Excellency's arrival at Karachi at the end of the present month.

The Commissioner in Sind, according to the *Sind Gazette*, has decided the question in favour of the Port Trust, and the Municipality, in great indignation, has lodged a strong protest with the Commissioner.

Meanwhile, the arrangement is that the Port Trust will receive and welcome the Governor on arrival, and the Municipality will present an address at Government House a couple of hours later.

DISQUIETING NEWS FROM ALBANIA.

QUESTION OF SENDING WAR-SHIPS RAISED.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

M. Venizelos has left for Paris. While he is reticent as to the result of his visit, Reuter learns that the impression in diplomatic quarters is that the actual date of the Greek evacuation has lost its importance owing to the general belief that the Greek Government has no intention of following anything but a moderate and peaceful policy.

News from Albania is regarded as disquieting but not dangerous. The question of sending warships by the Powers to Albania was raised but it is hoped that such a step will be unnecessary. The question of the Albanian loan is still unsettled.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN DIET SCENE.

ELEVEN MEMBERS EJECTED.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 24.

A stormy sitting of Parliament took place to-day on the occasion of the debate on the Press Reform Law. The majority refused to allow Count Julius Andrassy to speak. The latter, however, insisted, and he was backed up by the Opposition, of whom six were ejected on account of the tumult. Count Andrassy, Count Zichy and three others were subsequently removed, whereupon the Opposition walked out.

Deputy Desy has challenged the Premier, Count Tisza, to a duel on account of the alleged insult.—Reuter.

ESTATE OF MR. PETER COATS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The estate of Mr. Peter Coats includes securities of the face value of £532,000, of which the value is now returned as nil.

The late Sir A. Apcar's net personality in England was £3,744.—Reuter.

CONCESSIONS TO ARMY SCHOOL-MISTRESSES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 24.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of free passage to any Colony to Army schoolmistresses who may elect to proceed there instead of to the United Kingdom on retirement (and their families).

Free passages will also be granted by sea from England in a Government or hired transport and by rail, river and road from port of disembarkation to soldiers stationed in India, to intended wives of non-commissioned officers and in India.

RELEASED PRISONERS.

NEW SALVATION ARMY SETTLEMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

Lord Pentland, yesterday, opened at Perambore a settlement for released criminals, which marks another step forward in the philanthropic work in this direction already undertaken by the Salvation Army in this country. The Perambore settlement is intended, primarily, for security prisoners, or those who are known to be of bad character and without any ostensible means of livelihood and who, being unable to furnish security for good behaviour, have to be sent back to prison.

ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL'S APPOINTMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The *Englishman* understands that Dr. E. Denison Ross, Keeper of Records to the Government of India, has been offered, and has accepted, an appointment in the Oriental Department of the British Museum, and that he will leave India next month to take up the appointment.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

The Madras Legislative Council will meet on Tuesday. There are 137 interpellations and thirteen resolutions on matters of general public interest by various non-official members.

The use of trailer cars on certain of the South London tramway routes has proved so successful that the London County Council proposes to increase the number of such cars.

THE RECEPTION.

1,300 GUESTS IN THE GROUNDS.

A CHARMING SPECTACLE.

The Governor and Lady Willingdon held an evening reception at Government House last evening, and an exceptionally large number of guests was present. All the functions which have been held this season have been so pleasantly arranged that there is some eagerness to attend at Government House and while the grounds last night seemed to be well filled with guests, there was nothing which in any way interfered with the complete success of the entertainment.

Some 1,600 invitations were issued and it was estimated that about 1,300 people were present. They arrived on this occasion by the Lower Drive and entered Government House by the main staircase. Here an innovation was noticeable. Usually, guests have been received at similar functions in the central room facing the entrance. Now, however, they assembled in the ball-room and thence passed into the dining room, where they were presented to Their Excellencies, who stood upon a low dais. Another new departure was taken in the admission of those guests who were entitled to it by private entry and these were presented first.

The guests having shaken hands with Their Excellencies passed into the grounds which had been prettily illuminated with fairy-lights and lanterns. In these there was a re-arrangement, which certainly added to the charm of the scene, the greater number being suspended among the trees instead of laid along the ground at the edges of the lawns and flower-beds. The Governor's Band played in a shamiana opposite the entrance, and a large refreshment buffet was arranged in the Darbar Hall.

The majority of the guests took their departure between eleven and twelve, departing by the way in which they had entered—the Lower Drive. There was thus a different carriage *bandobast* to that which has hitherto been adopted. Motor-cars were parked on the lawn near the seas inside the Upper Gates and carriages were stationed behind them. There was thus a much shorter drive for each gharry before it reached the entrance to the house and it was hoped that this would result in a shorter period of waiting. It was not easy to judge the effect of this, but there did seem some lessening of the one great inconvenience which, for geographical reasons, has to be faced whenever there is a large gathering at Malabar Point.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

CONCLUSION OF SITTINGS IN CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The Royal Commission on the Public Services in India concluded its sitting in Calcutta to-day. The Commission again sat in two sections, the first being presided over by Lord Islington and the second by Lord Ronaldshay.

In Lord Ronaldshay's section evidence was heard from the Police Department of Behar and Orissa, Burma and Assam.

The first witness was Mr. R. T. Dundas, officiating Inspector General of Police, Bihar and Orissa, who represented the officers of the Imperial Service in that province. He expressed himself as well satisfied with the prevailing method of recruitment by examination in England and he suggested various means of improving the position of Indian police officers. He said he was not prepared to advocate an increase in the five per cent. recruitment of Indians. If it was decided to recruit Indians into the higher service, he would take them, from the Deputy Superintendents' cadre. The Inspector Generalship, beside, should be held by a police officer. In his opinion the fifty-five years compulsory retirement rule should be rigidly enforced.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

At the first section Col. S. G. Burrard C.S.I., R.E., Surveyor-General, Survey of India Department, said he was generally satisfied with the conditions of the Department. The numbers of the survey cadre had reached what he considered the irreducible minimum. For purposes of efficiency the department should be wholly military. He was in favour of promoting senior provincial officers to the Imperial Service, and of abolishing the Upper Subordinate Service.

In reply to Mr. Fisher the witness said the present discontent in the Provincial Service, was due to Anglo-Indians' envy of the Imperial Service.

Mr. H. G. Tomkins, Indian Finance Department, said that officers for the service should come out at earlier age say about twenty-one; the Higher offices should not be reserved for the I. C. S. officers. He did not object to recruitment for the service by open competition so long as it was proceeded by the selection of candidates by a committee.

In reply to Mr. Fisher, he said recruits could learn their work only in the office itself. A training college as suggested could only deal with their preliminary education.

NEW MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPANY.

PROSPECTUS TO BE ISSUED NEXT WEEK.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The "*Empire*" understands that the prospectus of the Calcutta Motor Transport Company, Limited, which is being organised with a captal of Rs. 15,00,000, to carry on in Calcutta and elsewhere in India the business of general carriers, and railway and transport agents by means of motor vehicles, will be issued next week of 1,00,000 shares of Rs 15 each less 11,375 have been taken up by an English firm.

DACOITS DEPORTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

Thirty Mohmand dacoits arrested for looting Afghan Government property are reported to have been deported to Bala Murghab Province.

THE SANITARY EXPERTS.

MORE VALUABLE PAPERS.

TYPHOID BACILLI AND WATER

HOW TO COMBAT YELLOW FEVER

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, Jan. 24.

The sitting of the All India Sanitary Conference was continued yesterday afternoon when Major Christopher introduced his paper on "A Synopsis of the Indian Anophelines." He showed a very interesting collection of Indian anophelines arranged according to a new plan. He referred to the present confusion in regard to the generic nomenclature of anopheles and suggested that the Conference should frame some uniform plan of procedure in this respect, so far at any rate as workers in India were concerned. He himself was inclined to follow the lead of the British Museum authorities and include all anophelines under the genus *anopheles meigen*.

In B Section, under the presidency of Sir Pardey Lukis, Major Clemesha described some experiments recently carried out by him relating to typhoid bacilli and water. He said that there was much conflicting evidence on the subject of what happens to typhoid bacilli when they get into water. The evidence that water-borne epidemics of typhoid had occurred was undoubted. Mussels and cockels and other molluscs were frequently the cause of cases of typhoid and they must derive the bacilli from the water in which they live. It was hopeless to look for typhoid in ordinary water samples. Water inoculated with laboratory cultures of typhoid bacilli very rapidly became sterile. The influence of temperature is marked. If the water is kept on ice, only a few degrees above freezing point, the bacilli can live for many months. If put into the incubator they very rapidly die out when typhoid bacilli are not in pure culture, but mixed with fecal-organisms the former very rapidly die. In this connection it must be remembered that the pure cultures never occur in nature. Typhoid bacilli are more susceptible to the destructive action of sunlight than are other fecal organisms.

FILTRATION OF WATER.

Mr. Hutton then introduced his paper on "Experiments in the Filtration of Water through Slow Sand in Mechanical Filters." At the King Institute, Guindy, Madras, experiments had been carried out with two sand filters and two mechanical filters in order to test the relative merits and suitability of these different types. Sand filters, he concluded, were a very satisfactory means of filtration when water is not sufficiently turbid to choke the sand and interfere with the filtration. In turbid water mechanical filters were successful in removing the turbidity. In clear waters, sand of a relatively coarse nature can be used with advantage. The bacteriological tests had been carried out by the staff of the Institute. Further investigations are still in progress. In ordinary circumstances the sand system of filtration is to be preferred.

Major Clemesha criticised the interpretation of his results found at Guindy. The sand used was much finer than that in Bengal and was sure to be blocked. He discussed the question of the standards of purity to be employed. In regard to mechanical filters he was of opinion that the claims of the mechanical filters had not been given full justice. The Patterson filter had not been adequately described by Mr. Hutton. In the speaker's hands it had given good results.

Major Justice said that the experimental work is as yet only in a preliminary stage. The results varied with the composition of the water. In heavy downpours of rain, water reaching the filter was soft.

Mr. Hutton replied to Major Clemesha's criticisms and emphasized the point that the bacteriological experiments published in his paper had been carried out by an independent staff of bacteriologists at the King Institute. He thought that though the investigation is not yet complete the delegates of the Conference would be interested to know the details of the experiments so far as they have gone.

DIFFICULTIES OF DETECTING PLAGUE.

Colonel Browning Smith thought Captain Kunhardt's papers of very considerable value and that the attention of local Governments should be called to them and to Captain Kunhardt's proposals to obliterate plague infection in certain areas during the "off" season. He (the speaker) was strongly in favour of such experiments being carried out, for, even if they did not have the excellent results that the author of the paper anticipated, they nevertheless could not fail to do good and would certainly increase their knowledge on the subject. The area suggested for the experiment—Poona and adjacent districts—appeared to be a particularly good one, for there it would appear that fewer places carry over plague infection than is the case in the Punjab. The most dangerous places were those to which plague infection is imported at the end of the plague season and where subsequently no human plague cases occur until the next season. These were dangerous, first because of the impossibility of recognising some of them and secondly because of the severity of the epidemic that occured amongst the rat population that had not suffered from plague in the immediate past.

Major Glen Liston thought that Colonel Browning Smith had drawn attention to a most important point when he referred to the difficulty of recognising villages in which plague was present during the quiesent season owing chiefly to the defective registration of the causes of death. He briefly referred to the system in vogue in the Bombay Presidency for reporting plague deaths, and dwelt on the inconvenience to the village officials consequent upon such measures and the inducement that such officials had for concealing the first cases of plague in a village. He thought that this would militate against the successful application of Captain Kunhardt's methods under present conditions.

SECTION "B".

VALUABLE PLAGUE INFECTION [illegible]

Section "B" of the conference assembled at 10 o'clock to-day. Sir Pardey Lukis was in the chair.

Captain Kunhardt introduced his two papers, the first one detailing further investigation into the persistence of plague infection in the villages of the Poona district during the off-season and the second one dealing with plague prophylactic measures found on these investigations. It was pointed out that in the larger towns a plague epidemic depending on the co-existing rat epizootic was more prolonged than in smaller towns and villages. In the latter, unless infection was imported late in the plague season, such infection was very unlikely to survive the adverse conditions of the off-season. It was these late infected villages therefore that required special attention in the off-season if the severity of the succeeding epidemic was mitigated.

The author drew attention to a method he had devised for studying the behaviour of plague epidemics in the villages of a district by means of special charts. By means of these charts he claimed that he could determine with a considerable degree of accuracy those villages which were likely to carry over plague infection. It was pointed out that the diminution of the rat population by plague was the natural means whereby the epizotic was brought to a termination and that therefore a small additional reduction in the rat population during the off-season, when climate and other conditions were more unfavourable for the continuance of the disease, should suffice to eradicate the plague from these villages. The influence of railways on the spread of the disease was also emphasised.

Sir Pardey Lukis said that the question of undertaking experiments on the lines laid down by Captain Kunhardt were at present under the consideration of the Indian Research Fund Association.

Colonel Browning Smith in introducing his paper on rat destruction and plague, said that this was the only measure generally applicable for attempting to prevent or mitigate an expected epidemic or of cutting short the one that had just begun, for it was the only measure that the people generally would accept in the absence of plague.

DISINFECTION OF SHIPS.

With reference to the paper of Major Glen. Liston, that he had written in conjunction with Captains Stevenson and Taylor, on the use and advantages of hydrogynic gas as a disinfectant for plague infected houses and ships, Sir Pardey Lukis said that the President in his introductory address, had referred to the disinfection of ships. This was a matter of growing importance in India in connection with the possibilities of the importation of yellow fever. Dr. Hossack, the Port Health Officer of Calcutta, had recently been on deputation to Europe and had visited and inspected all the chief European ports and studied amongst other things the methods of disinfection employed. His report had not yet been received, but Sir Pardey Lukis believed that the conclusions he had arrived at with regard to the advantages and disadvantages of the gases commonly used for disinfection were in support of Major Liston's contentions.

Major Majoribanks congratulated Major Liston on his results, and said that experiments should now be carried out on a larger scale in the holds of ships. He pointed out that the hold of a ship was only ventilated through hatches on the top and that it might be extremely difficult in the case of ships to render this method harmless. He thought the apparatus wanted to be perfected before such experiments were carried out and thought that Major Liston would do well to colaborate with the Port Health Officer of Bombay and the Mechanical Engineer to Government. He enlarged on the disadvantages of sulphur dioxide gas as a disinfectant.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Section (A) of the Conference met to discuss the subject of vital statistics. The Honourable Major Robertson presided.

Mr. Shroff urged the employment of women health-visitors as a means for obtaining better vital statistics.

Dr. Bose thought that birth certificates should be enforced and that dais should be compelled to sign bonds to report every case of birth within their knowledge.

Dr. Turner suggested that since health officers were now being appointed all over India, it should be one of their primary duties to devote their attention to the question of vital statistics.

INTERESTING VISITS.

GAS PLANT FOR KILLING RATS AND FLEAS.

A large party of members of the Sanitary Conference assembled on Wednesday morning at the corner of Abbott Station and Hewett Roads at 9 o'clock for the purpose of inspecting the new sanitary improvements of Lucknow City. They divided into five parties. The first section of the Hewett-road was inspected and considerable interest was shown in the new and cheap tube kerb and channel laid there. The model houses were next inspected, and from there a move was made to the new grain market which is now under construction and where Major Liston demonstrated the working of the hydrocyanic gas plant for the destruction of rats and fleas in large grain godowns. The delegates were greatly impressed by the plans and many returned in the afternoon to see the result of the operations which were found to be most successful. The various parties then proceeded to the new cloth market and Major Liston there explained the working of the "mohalla" pattern automatic flush latrine with its liquifying tank. After this the Aminabad Park, Aminuddaula Park and the second and third sections of Hewett-road were inspected. The morning closed with an inspection of the slab paving surface drainage being now the standard method of dealing with insanitary lanes in the city of Lucknow.

The inspection of Lucknow was continued to day. Several delegates assembled at 9 o'clock at the Diamond Dairy, where they inspected the pasteuring plant and milk churns and cream separators. They then went on to the Co-operative Dairy Society, which brings the "ghosis" to one central depot so as to obtain control over the milk supplied by them. After this Boasgunj and the conservancy cattle depot were inspected, and great interest was evinced in the cement-paved floor of the depot.

The conference will eassemble on Tuesday, January 27.

BOMBAY MILK SUPPLY.

EFFECT ON INFANTILE MORTALITY.

LOCAL DOCTOR'S VIEWS.

The following article, from the pen of a local medical practitioner on the subject of milk supply as it affects infantile mortality, will no doubt be read with interest:—

To those whose business and interest it is to study the causes of, and to devise means to check, the growth of infantile mortality, the question of milk supply is all important. To say this is to say that it is important to every member of the community. It is a question the answer to which is indissolubly bound up with the problem of what our American friends call rapid transit, because without means of rapid communication between supplier and consumer one of the great essentials, namely, prompt delivery is impossible. This would appear to be self-evident, as would the statement that a plentiful supply, with prompt delivery, is worse than useless without the other great factors, quality and purity, in so far as the latter can be attained.

But it is just these apparently self-evident points that are engaging the attention of Departments of Health in all the great cities of the world to-day. Man is becoming more and more gregarions in his habits, and it is impossible to set a limit to the increase of cities like, say, London or New York, Bombay or Tokio. The problem of milk supply then includes the following points as essentials:—

(a) Quantity.
(b) Quality.
(c) Cleanliness and rapid cooling.
(d) Prompt delivery.

To be sure, attention to all these points make the commodity more expensive, but surely safety is worth paying for, and indifference in a matter so vital to the interests and health of the people is false economy.

The question of quality in cow's milk, which furnishes the most available and most satisfactory means of nutrition for infants who for any reason, are deprived of their natural food, the milk of the human mother, involves the factors of chemical composition, and of freshness and cleanliness. A sample of milk may come up to the standard required in its relative amounts of total solids, fat, sugar, and be quite satisfactory in its specific gravity, but this chemical analysis does not prove it suitable for use as an infant food. This must be decided by its freshness and the care with which it has been handled.

Milk fresh from the udder of the cow, contains very few bacteria, if the portion which is first drawn is discarded. Putrefactive bacteria are, however, always present in stables, and to these milk offers an excellent culture-medium. The dust in the stable, the hands of the milker, the bodies of the animals themselves, carry millions upon millions of these bacteria, which grow rapidly when they have once gained access to the milk, especially if the milk is not quickly cooled, and kept at a low temperature.

Milk then, comparatively pure, as it issues from the udder, may be contaminated by exposure to the air of the stable, by being placed in contaminated vessels, by contamination from the hands of the milker, from flies or from the exterior of the animal's udder or body, e. g. by hay, dung, hair or saw-dust etc., falling into the vessel. A casual stroller through the bazars of this city will see in the early morning or evening many pails of milk being carried through the crowded, dusty streets with a wisp of hay thrust in the mouth of the vessel for protection of the contents! The hay itself is a powerful agent of contamination, but the practice continues. When one thinks of the stables from which this milk has come and of the conditions under which the milk is obtained and handled, of the water used to cleanse the containing vessels, etc., one wonders, not at the rate of mortality in infants being so great, but that any children should survive at all.

In America, the problem is being dealt with by the establishment of "Milk Commissions" composed of medical men, and thus many lives are being saved that would otherwise be thrown away. Milk before being certified must conform to certain standards, not only as to its value as a nutritive agent but as to its bacteriological condition, and the dealer whose samples, taken from his wagons from time to time without previous warning, are considered satisfactory, is entitled to use labels on his bottles announcing the fact. Inspection of dairy yards and stables, of the water supply thereof, of the cows, of the milkers and other helpers, is periodically carried out, and offences are rigidly dealt with. These remarks are already too long but the subject is a large one, and has only been touched. Attention may be called to one point; namely, that the designer of the *lotah* was unknowingly wise in his generation, because in such a vessel the area of the milk surface exposed to the air is very small in proportion to the cubic contents of the vessel. Thus we may be thankful for the small amount of protection from contamination thus afforded, if the vessel has originally been clean, but—!

W. N.

A PARSI'S SUICIDE.

THREW HIMSELF OUT OF A WINDOW.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday evening at Government Gate-road on the body of a Parsi named Fakirji Rustomji Ogra, aged 35, who died by throwing himself through a window from the third floor of a house.

It appears that he was a mistri in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, and lived in one of the Jarbai Wadia's Chawls in Government Gate-road, Parel. He left the house yesterday morning, but instead of going direct to the workshop, he entered a newly-built unoccupied chawl. A few minutes after, a labourer heard a thud, and saw the man lying dead on the ground. The deceased's father said that his son had fits occasionally and thought he had fallen down in one of these. Inspector de Burg said there was a foot print on the ledge of the window.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by the man throwing himself out of a window.

THE POLICE MURDER.

AWARDS FOR ARREST OF ACCUSED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

A full dress parade of the Calcutta Police will be held on Monday when the rewards given by Government to those who took part in the arrest of the alleged murderer of the late Inspector Ghose will be distributed.

TELEGRAPHS LOTTERY CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 24.

The case known as the Indian Telegraphs Association lottery case was before the Bench of the Chief Court, consisting of the officiating Chief Judge and Justice Ormond, for hearing to-day.

It will be remembered that a short time ago the Bench, after hearing Council for respondents, A. J. Cooke and four other members of the association, disallowed all his preliminary objections to the trial before the District Magistrate, who had referred the case to the Chief Court for decision from the unanimous verdict of the jury finding them not guilty of the charges of keeping the place for lottery and publishing drawings of the lottery.

Mr. Higginbotham, on behalf of the Crown, now argued the whole case, pointing out certain rulings of the Indian High Courts under which the High Court was empowered to take into consideration the opinion of the Sessions Judge when the verdict of the jury appeared erroneous. The question of the authorisation to hold a lottery was gone into in some detail.

The advocate for the respondents stated that his clients claimed authorisation by circumstances in the case which went to prove such authorisation. He urged it was for the prosecution to prove now the authorisation, not for the defence.

Council for the prosecution contended that the respondents never asked for any authorisation to carry on the lottery. Had they had any authority that would be a good defence.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Jan. 24.

Major Gorden, Corps of Guides, is permitted to retire from February 12 next.

Capt. Julius, Sussex Regiment, has been selected for appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Secunderabad Division.

Col. Swayne, R.E., is permitted to retire from February 23 next.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Captain Jarred, 127th Baluchistan Infantry, as Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in July next.

Major H. E. R. Pryce, 117th Mahrattas, General Staff Officer, Army Headquarters, is granted leave for 8 months.

Lieut. O'Rorke, 25th Cavalry, succeeds Captain Reynolds as Inspector, Cavalry School, Saugor, in April next.

Lieut.-Col. Rice, 31st Punjabis, is appointed General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Peshawar Division, from 22nd January, vice Colonel Melleson vacated.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Staff.—Lientenant D'a. S. Beck, Army Veterinary Corps, on arrival from England, is posted to the Station Veterinary Hospital, Kirkee.

Capt. J. A. S. Phillips, Indian Medical Service, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Sanitary), Quetta Division.

Regimental.—121st Pioneers.—Capt. J. C. Hathornthwaite to be officiating Double Company Commander.

103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major H. S. Garratt to be officiating 2nd-in-Command.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. C. F. A. Jcardain, D.S.O., and Major T. Mc. G. Bridges have been posted to the 2nd Battalion on promotion.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—

Capt. W. M. Fitz H. Turner, Royal Garrison Artillery, 7 months and 17 days, ex India, general.

Capt. A. W. M. Kemmis, 10th Lancers, 60 days, privilege.

Lieut. E. M. Dawson, 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, 1 year, ex India, general.

Lieut. A. C. T. Hayter, 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, 8 months, ex India, general.

2nd-Lieut. J. R. Holland, 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, 8 months, ex India, general.

Lieut. F. D. Frost, attached Supply and Transport Corps, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Capt. G. M. Glynton, Staff Captain, Nasirabad Brigade, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Capt. B. V. Macdonagh, Royal Field Artillery, 84 days, ex India, private affairs.

Capt. A. L. Wilford, 5th Infantry, 1 year in and ex India, private affairs.

Major H. A. Vallings, 29th Punjabis, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Major H. Hulsberg, 127th Light Infantry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Capt. F. P. P. Rouse, Supply and Transport Corps, ex India, medical certificate.

Lieut. A. J. W. Blencowe, 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, 12 months, ex India, general.

Lieut. G. D. Mills, 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, 9 months, ex India, general.

Major M. H. Anderson, 33rd Light Cavalry, 1 year, ex India, furlough.

Capt. W. A. F. Ferris, 33rd Light Cavalry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Lieut. H. J. Daniell, 20th D. C. O. Infantry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Capt. E. C. Kensington, 130th Baluchis, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Capt. F. W. Morton-Marshall, 130th Baluchis, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Capt. C. A. G. Money, 130th Baluchis, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Lieut. R. C. Simpson 130th Baluchis, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Lieut. J. P. S. Minter, 130th Baluchis, 8 months, ex India, combined.

DEATHS.

Major J. L. Alexander, 27th Light Cavalry, on 19th December, 1913.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRAR.

The annual meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University Senate was held last evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Vice-Chancellor presiding.

The Vice-Chancellor said that he exceedingly regretted that Sir Alfred Hopkinson was unable to attend and deliver the lecture he had arranged to give. He was unable to say when he would be able to give that lecture.

The Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye, according to previous notice, moved that Khan Bahadhur Fardunji M. Dastur be elected Registrar of the University for the next two years. Mr. Paranjpye observed that he was voicing the unanimous opinion of the Senate when he said that the great efficiency with which the management of the University was carried out was due to Mr. Dastur who had been serving them for the last ten years. He was now out of harness, having been relieved of his professorial duty, and would now be able to give whole-hearted attention to the University.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson had said in his report that from his long experience of the management of different Universities, he had found that the Bombay University could claim superiority to many of them in point of efficiency. They would observe, Mr. Paranjpye pointed out, that other Universities such as Calcutta, Allahabad, etc., had full-time Registrars. The Bombay University had not been in a position to have a full-time Registrar, and had only a half time Registrar, and that was really an advantage to the University. As the Registrar had to do the whole time work at half pay he hoped the Syndicate would consider the advisibility of increasing his salary. The additional responsibilities which he would now have to undertake under the new scheme would entail further work, and from that point of view alone it would be necessary to consider the question of salary.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas seconded the proposition.

Mr. Edulji Dorabji Talati supported the motion as a Headmaster, and said that in his opinion the salary ought to be increased.

The proposition was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Bhaskerrao V. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Dharamsi J. Thacker, Mr. K. S. Subramani Aiyar, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim were re-elected members of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing year.

The Senate then adjourned.

GARGOYLES OF MIDDLE AGES.

GROTESQUES OF NOTRE DAME IN PARIS.

Few decorative forms in architecture are more ancient than the grotesques known as gargoyles, says the New York *Times*. The word means the throat or gullet, and so was applied to the spout projecting from the gutter of a building, or connected with it by an opening, for carrying water clear from the wall.

They were made of considerable length so as to throw the water well into the middle of the streets of the old towns, which were usually paved with stone, with a depression in the centre so that the water was carried away from the surface.

These water-spouts were sometimes plain, with no attempt to combine the ornamental with the useful; but in the Middle Ages there was a special tendency towards the grotesque in art and in architectural embellishment, particularly from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, and this found frequent expression in developing the gargoyles into fanciful or grotesque images.

Commonly these represented the anterior parts or the entire figures of men or animals, the water usually issuing from the open mouth.

While used in all styeles of architecture, the gargoyle was peculiarly developed in the gothic. All conceivable forms have been used—not only the human and the animal, but the angelic and the devilish as well. Nowhere, it would seem, has the artistic faculty run more mad riot.

Among the more ancient of these forms are those found in the temples of Edfu and Denderah, in Egypt. Others, made of painted terra cotta and of marble, were prominent in the decoration of classic and Etruscan temples.

Many interesting ones are to be found on some of the older cathedrals of England and in various places in Europe, but the most famous of all are those of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Paris.

While these may be seen from below, and doubtless have been thus glimpsed by thousands of hurrying tourists, it is only by ascending to the roof that one may come to anything approaching a familiar acquaintance with these stone monsters, whose very ugliness constitutes their claim to beauty.

And it may be noted in passing that this closer view of the gargoyles is not the only thing to be gained by this journey to the roof. It is rather difficult, in all a climb of 368 steps, but from no spot in Paris, unless from the Tower St. Jacques, does one get a finer or more extended view of the city and the course of the Seine, with its numerous bridges.

The year 1913 has been of unexampled prosperity in the history of the Zoological Society. The total number of visitors for the year was 1,157,974, which surpassed the previous "record," that of 1912, by 145,076. Receipts for admission reached the sum of £28,223, an increase of more than £4,000.

A very acceptable gift of old silver has just been made to the Victoria and Albert Museum by Mr and Mrs. W. W. Simson through the National Art Collections Fund. It consists of three pieces of English silver of the period of William III., one of George II., three of George III., and two pieces of 18th century Irish workmanship. One of the William III pieces, a caster dated 1692, is already on view, and the remainder will be displayed in the course of a week or two.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

A COMMISSION DISPUTE.

Only two courts sat on the Original Side, yesterday, and Mr. Justice Macleod, the Chamber Judge, was busily engaged the whole day in hearing a long list of chamber matters.

Mr. Justice Beaman heard a suit filed by Prithiraj Jethmal against Bhila Chandarsingh and others, which was adjourned till July. After this his lordship disposed of the hearing of exceptions to Commissioner's report in the suit of Bai Gujrabai *vs.* Mulji Sunderji.

The suit heard by Mr. Justice Beaman was filed by Prithiraj Jethmal of Bombay, against Bhila Chandersingh and his sons, residents of Takakheda, in the Khandesh District, and prayed for leave to sell certain bales of cotton held by them on account of the defendants, and to credit the nett proceeds to the latter's account. They further prayed that the defendants be ordered to pay to them Rs. 1,00,096-4, less the said sale proceeds, and that the defendants be restrained from selling, mortgaging, alienating or in any way dealing with their immovable properties situated in the Khandesh District.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, with Mr. Nadkarani, instructed by Messrs. Subnis and Goregaoker, appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Raikes with Mr Jafferbhoy, instructed by Messrs. Shroff, Dhinsha and Dharamsey, defended.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff acted as commission agent for the defendants at Dhondaiche, Dhulia and Botad, and the account of the transactions between plaintiffs and the defendants had been sent to the latter each Diwali, and the total amount due was Rs. 1,00,096-4. They also were in possession of 154 bales of cotton sent to them by the defendants. The defendants had failed to settle their account in spite of repeated demands.

The first defendant put in a written statement submitting that he is an agriculturist within the meaning of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and that therefore the suit could not be maintained against him in the High Court. He also denied that he had any interest in the firms referred to in the plaint. They were started by the fourth defendant in partnership with certain other persons, while he (the first defendant) acted merely as a shroff to the firm at Dhondaiche, and also sent to the firms at Dhondaiche and Dhulia the produce of his fields for sale on commission.

The second, third, fifth, sixth and seventh defendants put in a similar defence and submitted that they were wrongly and vexatiously made parties to the suit.

The written statement of the fourth defendant submitted that the suit as framed was bad technically.

On the suit being called some evidence was recorded on the preliminary issue whether the first defendant was an agriculturist. The parties then asked for time to settle the suit which was granted. The negotiations fell through.

The case is proceeding.

DACCA MANŒUVRES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DACCA, Jan. 23.

The first day's artillery practice on Wednesday was attended by crowds estimated at 50,000. Arrangements were made to enable the spectators to witness the effect of bursting shells and officers explained in detail the working of the guns. Yesterday combined manœuvres took place.

The crowds which were very large, appreciated the courtesy with which the operations were explained to them.

A NATIONAL TRADE-MARK.

Anyone who has had experience in registering a trade-mark knows that it is not easy to find a suitable mark that can be registered in one class. There are fifty-two classes and for purposes of a national trade-mark it would be necessary to register the same mark in all fifty-two classes. Most of the national emblems are statute barred, so that you could not register Union Jacks, Royal crowns, and things of that kind. Oak trees, bulldogs, roses, Britannias, thistles, tridents, lions, and all similarly obvious semi-national emblems have been registered already in most, if not all, of the classes. You are driven back to a letter mark, says *Printers' Ink*, and there you run up against the Keeper of the Cotton Marks in Manchester, who objects to them and has statutory authority to make effective difficulty. Assuming that all these difficulties have been overcome, and that the Patent Office expresses its willingness to register your mark, you have then to deal with the Board of Trade.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles
You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

ARMY CANTEENS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB AND GROCERY STORE.

In view of the coming inquiry into the conduct of the canteens of the Army, it may be well to explain exactly what the canteen system at present is and how it affects the soldier, writes a Military correspondent in the *Manchester Guardian*.

The canteen is to the soldier the most popular part of the barracks in which he is housed. It is his club. In the British Army bread and meat are supplied to the soldier direct by the commissariat. These are the standard rations. Potatoes and pudding, too, are included in the soldier's fare, and sometimes tea or coffee and jam. But beer and groceries are not supplied directly by the Government. These luxuries have to be purchased out of a small messing allowance of 3d. a day, and the canteen is a shop where the soldier can get these articles at practically cost price, with the knowledge that he is getting good value for his money, without going outside the barracks.

The men living in each room are formed into a mess, which opens an account with the canteen for the supply of dinner, beer, tea, coffee, and similar necessaries. The mess accounts are kept by the non-commissioned officer in charge of the room, made up weekly and inspected by an officer. A certain fixed sum is charged to each man's account to defray the mess expenses, and the canteen bill is paid monthly. A mess is not allowed to get into debt, and if one week's account shows a deficit the men have to be deprived of something in the following week in order to balance the account.

For many years the canteens were administered by civilian tenants at rents varying from £4 to £1,344 per year. They realised collectively about £70,000 annually. Up to the year 1847 the canteens were a great danger to the soldier. Spirits were at that time allowed to be sold there, and gross intoxication resulted. The War Office in 1847 prohibited the sale of spirits in all army canteens, and lowered the rents by £20,000 to meet the reduced profits. But the tenant gained a temporary advantage by encouraging the soldier to drink. The articles, too, were adulterated, and high prices charged. This iniquitous system was was eventually discovered, and since 1857 the canteen has been a regimental institution, controlled by a committee of officers, with a canteen sergeant, on a fixed salary, as salesman.

But the canteen to-day is something more than a place for getting a tankard of beer and purchasing groceries and cigarettes. The canteen has been greatly developed on the social side, and during the long evenings variety entertainments, amateur theatricals, and smoking concerts are arranged. Lord Roberts, when Commander-in-Chief of the Army, gave considerable attention to the reform of the system of canteen management. He wrote to the officers in command of the troops saying that he wished to promote temperance among the men by improving the system under which regimental institutes were conducted, in order that they might be rendered more attractive to the troops, and that the recreations and comforts which were provided might be dissociated as far as possible from the consumption of alcoholic drinks.

Lord Roberts eventually formulated suggestions based on similar arrangements which had been carried out in India with marked benefit to the men there. The regimental institutes, with the exception of the canteen, he suggested, should be under one roof, and the refreshment-room should be fitted up somewhat on the lines of the modern restaurant, with small tables, and a big refreshment bar at one end at which tea, supper, coffee, mineral waters, and so on could be obtained. At the other end a stage should be erected, where entertainments then given in the canteen could be held. Smoking, too, should be permitted, and men be allowed to purchase one pint of beer to drink with their supper. In connection with this room there should be reading-rooms, a library, billiard-room, and games-room, and a writing-room which could be used as a study, and the grocery store should be a portion of this establishment. The liquor bar should be at a short distance from the institute, and while it should be comfortably fitted up with such requirements as might be necessary, it should not vie with the other institute as regards attractiveness. Lord Roberts added: "To make the system a success it must not be worked as conducing either to the profits of a company or an individual, but for the good of those for whom it is conducted. In order to attain this object neither sellers of the various goods consumed nor their subordinate should have a direct personal interest in the sale."

WELL-KNOWN PREACHER DEAD

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Baba Bharati, the well-known religious preacher of the Vaishnavite School, who paid several visits to America and Europe in connection with religious matters, died in Calcutta this afternoon of diabetes. He had been ill for the past fortnight. He was born in 1857.

THE TRANSPORT "HARDINGE."

The Bombay radio office was in touch with the transport "Hardinge at" 11 p. m. yesterday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 8 a. m. of January 26 at the rates given in the telegraph guide.

ARREST ON A LINER.

On the arrival of the liner Kronprinzessie Cecilie from Southampton in Jan. 8, the police arrested Senor Pradza de la Pasqua, stated to be the son of a Spanish general, on a charge of embezzling £40,000 in complicity with the manager of the Madrid branch of a Swiss bank. Pradza, it is stated, came to Paris after leaving Madrid, and on learning that his alleged accomplice had been arrested at Perpignan, went to England, whence he returned to Cherbourg to secure his luggage before proceeding to New York. He denies his guilt and claims to be the victim of political vengeance.

NOTES FROM "TRUTH."

Stories about the Admiralty taking over all the coast defences, Garrison Gunners included, are once again current. There is a good deal to be said for the idea, and it has often been stated in *Truth*, but the thing is no more likely now than it has been any time in the last twenty years. The revival of talk on the subject is probably due to the fact that the land fortifications at Cromarty are a part of the naval works, and, as such, the batteries will be garrisoned by Royal Marine Artillery. In fact, it is intended to make the new Scottish base a depot for marines in a small way, and the "Renown" had been definitely told off as a receiving-ship until it was decided to employ the forts for the same purpose.

The War Office is just now letting some very good men retire for age, just when their services would be most useful. Brigadier-General F. G. Stone, of the Artillery, is one such. Though not an advertiser, and consequently undecorated, there is no one who knows more about the practical side of scientific artillery, and particularly of coast defence, than he does, for he has held all sorts of both regimental and staff posts in this line of soldiering, and has acquired an enormous amount of experience, which it is a pity to let lie fallow. A few years ago he turned his attention to aviation, before the subject had been taken up in the Army, and is a member of the Council of the Aeronautical Society. In the Boer War he did quite creditably, and after peace was made he took civil charge of the Standerton District, much to Lord Milner's satisfaction.

Surgeon-General Owen Lloyd, Principal Medical Officer in South Africa, retired on January 1, at the age of sixty, after a long and distinguished career in the medical branch of the Army. He served in the Zulu and first Boer wars, and in the operations in the Kachin Hills in Burma in 1892-93, when he was awarded the Victoria Cross for an act of daring gallantry during the attack by the Kachins on the Sima post in bringing Captain Morton, a wounded officer, into the fort under a heavy fire. He must have had a charmed life, for the enemy were within fifteen paces of where Captain Morton fell, and four men who were on picket with him were killed at the surgeon's side while he was bearing the wounded officer out of danger.

A captain in the Indian Army asks why be is put on English pay and allowances, amounting to about £260 a year, when he goes to the Camberley Staff College, while if he gets leave for language study in Russia he receives something like £100 a year more. The answer, of course, is that at the Staff College he has certain perquisites provided at the public expense, such as quarters, a mess, library, etc., while if he establishes himself at Moscow he is "on his own," and has to incur expenses which he would not have to do at Camberley. All officers while students at the Staff College get the same rates of pay, and as the competition for student-ships is severe there is no reason why the taxpayers should have to provide special rates for Indian Army officers, who can always fall back on the Quetta College if they do not like the conditions at Camberley.

Some time ago I called attention to the number of German band-masters employed in the regimental bands of the Indian Army, but so far not much has been done to replace them by Englishmen. I am aware that at present Kneller Hall only caters for the Home Army, but if the Government of India were to approach the Home authorities on the question no doubt arragements could be made to supply the Indian Army with band-masters, who could then be put on a military instead of civilian footing. This arrangement would be popular in the British service, for it would throw open a large number of band-masters' billets, which are at present monopolised by foreigners, to regimental band-sergeants, who, after qualifying at Kneller Hall, would be perfectly competent to take charge of bands in India. The average rate of pay for an Indian bandmaster is Rs. 150-200 a month, with a bungalow, and this rate is sufficient to attract good men just as well qualified as some of the German musicians who now fill the posts of Indian Army bandmasters.

In spite of innumerable protests in *Truth*, there seems to be no attempt to lighten the unnecessary hardships which soldiers' wives and children have to endure when making the journey to and from India. A recent complaint on this subject describes the third-class meals as scanty, unpalatable, and served in prison fashion on bare wood tables. After a miserable six o'clock tea meal, consisting of weak tepid tea and bread with rancid tinned butter, the women and children get nothing more till the 7 a. m. breakfast next day. If the meal could be supplemented by private purchase the passengers would have the remedy in their own hands, but the third-class passenger cannot buy even a loaf of bread, much less anything hot, and the unfortunate children have to go hungry and thirsty to bed for want of necessary food.

"A Mother of the Soldiers of To-morrow" writes as follows about this matter:—

The present state of affairs on board ship is bad enough for the men and women, but it entails absolute starvation on the children. How do folk in authority think hungry and growing boys and girls can go without any food but tea and bread from twelve noon till breakfast next morning? We mothers dread the three weeks' voyage on account of the hardships we have to endure, and I venture to ask in the children's name whether nothing can be done for us?

Perhaps the Quartermaster-General will reply.

Major Pringle, in his report to the Board of Trade, finds that the cause of the collision at Waterloo-junction on October 25 was the hasty and incautious use of the releasing key by Signalman Moore. He recommends that the whole viaduct between Cannon-street and Charing-cross be track-circuited to provide the additional security required on such a busy line. With regard to a suggestion by a signalman that the sameness of the work tended to decrease thoughtfulness, Major Pringle suggests that an occasional change to another signal-box might be of value to the men.

AN EXHIBITION IN THE MAKING.

THE GREAT "PA... ...NAMA FAIR." WONDERFUL PROGRESS.

No time has been lost by the organisers of the Great Exhibition which is to be held at San Francisco in 1915, in connection with the inauguration of the Panama Canal. The exhibition does not open until February 15 of that year, but most of the main buildings will be completed months before that time. The exhibition, indeed, is declared at the present moment to be more than two-thirds completed.

The exhibition site, covering 635 acres of land close to the heart of one of the most picturesque residential section of San Francisco, was long since cleared of all old houses and other structures, and has been completely fenced in. The underground work has been completed almost throughout. It included the reclamation of 71 acres of land from the Bay of San Francisco, the installation of a high-pressure water system for fire purposes, which is two-thirds completed; a low-pressure service water system which is also well advanced; an extensive drainage system, completed in the amusement concessions and foreign nations district and nearing completion in the main exhibit district, where it is being carried along with the buildings themselves, and the laying of underground conduits for the electric wires for the transmission of light and power.

THE EXHIBITION "PALACES."

At the present moment, says the *Standard's* New York correspondent, ten of the hugeexhibit "palaces" of the Panama-Pacific Exhibition are under construction; of these ten, the framework of three is now rising, and the flooring of practically all of the others is completed and the assembled parts are to a great extent ready to be raised in place. More than 70,000,000ft of the lumber will be used in this main exhibit section; more than 25,000,000ft. have already been delivered, and 40,000,000ft. contracted for. Thirty-two steamers are carrying lumber.

Of the twelve great structures in the main group of exhibit buildings, one, that of machinery, is erected, roofed, and floored, and is now receiving its covering of imitation Travertine stone and its cornices and pillars.

The Palace of Education is floored, and the frame is about half up. Framing of the Palace of Food Products has been commenced this week, and the floors of the Palaces of Agriculture, LiberalArts, and Manufactures are nearly completed, while those of the Palaces of Varied Industries, Transportation, and Mines and Metallurgy are being rapidly laid.

The contract for the construction of the Palace of Fine Arts has been let, and those for the Palace of Horticulture and the Festival Hall will be awarded within a few days, all to be completed well within the time limit.

Many other lesser structures are built or being built with a rapidity characteristic of the work of all the contractors. An example of this industry is furnished in the case of the building for the Republic of Honduras, ground for which was broken August 20. This building is nearly all in frame, and its floor is being laid.

The streets, avenues, roads, and paths are laid out, the kerbing is well advanced, and a contract for the delivery of 70,000 cubic yards of road rock, with an ample time limit, is being fulfilled.

A standard gauge railway is being laid, the lines being now nearly all down and parts of the road in operation conveying material. A freight ferry ship has been completed, and is receiving car floats regularly. A commodious harbour on the water front, with a system of wharves, is receiving steamers daily, with lumber and other building supplies.

The service building, housing the staff of the Division of Works, is completed, even to the gardens and lawns surrounding it, and has been in use all this summer.

"APENDIX" WANTED FOR CHRISTMAS.

The following letter was found on the letter-stand outside one of the wards of the Manchester Royal Infirmary on Christmas Eve. It was addressed, of course, to Mr. Santa Claus, and the ward sister who opened it found that it had been written by a boy of seven who had been operated on for appendicitis:—

Dere Santa claus, i no that it is not good manners to ask for things, but if you should call here I would like you to bring some very nise presents for all the nise nurses who have been so kind to me for my elf i would like a new apendix insted of the one wich they took away so if you hav any of them please try and spare one for me you will no me by my red hare wich is very long thank you for the present you gave me last year

luv

bobby

ps my stokin has a white stripe on it.

A MUCH-EDITED JOURNAL.

It is stated by the Odessa correspondent of the *Standard*, that the Russian Labour journal *Novaya Rabotchaya Gazeta* has just issued its hundredth number. Of its previous 99 numbers, 25 were confiscated, and for various articles falling under the ban of the Press Censor, the editors were mulcted in fines aggregating over £500. The terms of imprisonment inflicted for the non-payment of fines in 17 cases totalled 51 months, making an average of 15 or 16 days' editorial arrest for each of the 99 issues of the journal. The present editor of the *Novaya Rabotchaya Gazeta* is the thirteenth. His 12 predecessors are in prison.

In Buckinghamshire, an ointment made from mistletoe berries is still believed in as a cure for rheumatism and epilepsy.

The Rev. Carl Reiland, rector of the fashionable St. George's Episcopal Church, New York, has established a barber's shop for the choir in the vestry. The "shop" is open free to the "boys" on Saturday mornings and Sundays before the services.

INVENTIONS OF 1913.

30,000 PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

DISPARITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN WORKERS.

Approximately 30,000 applications for patents in the United Kingdom have been made during 1913, according to information supplied by Messrs. Hughes and Young, patent agents, of Chancery-lane. This total is practically the same as last year, and slightly in excess of 1911.

Upon making an investigation into the nature of the various inventions, it appears that a very prominent position is occupied by aeronautics, as one would naturally expect in a year which has been largely devoted to the conquest of the air, some 500 inventions in this direction having been brought forward. Locomotion on *terra firma* is still found in the foremost place, however; over 2,000 applications having been filed for patents relating to railways and motor and other road vehicles.

An amusement device, patented during this year, which is likely to be a feature of future entertainment exhibitions, consists of a huge cushion, the inflation and deflation of which causes an undulating surface like the waves of the sea. Upon this surface vessels will ride, giving the passengers a good idea of the briny ocean, and probably also of *mal de mer*. Another contrivance which produces great excitement is a switch-back railway with variations, consisting of apparent obstacles which threaten the cars with imminent collisions, but are safely eluded.

Romance is frequently associated with invention, and more than one fortune has been built upon a simple idea. Among the uncomplicated inventions there is to be noted this year a paper wardrobe, consisting of an air-tight bag made of paper, in which wearing apparel may be enclosed. Since the early days when the campstool was invented many collapsible articles have been patented, and during the present year several devices of this kind have been in evidence. For instance a collapsible meat-safe has appeared on the scene, in addition to a collapsible side-car, while that most accommodating article of furniture—a collapsible bedstead—is not missing from the list.

The most interesting invention in this direction is an automatic collapsible escape ladder which, in the case of emergency at sea, provides a rapid, continuous, and safe means of transferring passengers and crew from a vessel to boats or rafts. This is one of many devices for life-saving which the "Titanic" disaster and other catastrophes at sea have moved inventors to contrive.

Inventors have also turned their attention to many labour-saving devices. An ingenious invention is a workmen's time-recording machine, with which is incorporated a thumb-print arrangement that enables each workman to be identified.

In view of the conspicuous part played by women agitators during the present year, it is interesting to note what woman is doing in the realm of invention. The number of applications for patents in this country from women in 1913 approaches 400. Contrasted with the 30,000 inventions of "men men," this appears extremely small, but when one reflects that a few years since only about 16 applications from women were filed, it is evident that considerable progress has been made.

TALKING TO AID DIGESTION

SUGGESTED ALTERATION IN ORPHANAGE RULES.

The Social Welfare Association for London has recently undertaken an inquiry into the children's homes and orphanages of Greater London with a view to presenting for the first time a complete survey of the intimate conditions of child life in institutions, says the *Times*.

During the ten months occupied by the investigation, eighty-two homes were visited and a preliminary report was adopted by the committee responsible for the enquiry.

Dealing with the question of management, the report states that the founder of a home sometimes manages it without the assistance of a committee, though in such instances there are generally trustees. This is a system which is open to misrepresentation on the one hand and, on the other, may conceivably lead to the abuse of charity.

Many of the homes labour under certain structural disadvantages. Some of them were built for their present use, for which they are considered "fairly suitable," but only those homes of recent construction have the newest improvements and arrangements. As a rule the sleeping apartments of the eighty-two institutions visited had plenty of ventilation, "though in some large and airy dormitories the beds are too numerous and too close together."

Most of the homes, it appears, have fire-extinguishing appliances, but it is to be seriously regretted that some have none at all, and especially in one or two homes where there are a large number of children. Immediate attention should be given to this matter, the committee say, and no question of expense should be allowed to stand in the way.

The committee go into a number of other details, suggesting, among other things, a greater variety in the dresses of the girls, the provision of some breakfast food as an alternative to porridge, which is considered too heating to be given all the year round, and some relaxation of the rule against talking at meals, in the interest of proper digestion.

A German balloon landed at Perm, in Russia, recently, having travelled without a stop from Bitterfeld, a distance of 1,740 miles. This beats the world's record, held by M. Bien-Aime, the French balloonist, whose longest flight was 1,491 miles. The balloon was altogether eighty-seven hours in the air.

While an army B.E. biplane was being overhauled after a flight by Lieutenant Fletcher, of the Royal Flying Corps, from Aldershot to Montrose (over 500 miles), a mechanic saw a mouse dart across one of the planes. On investigating he discovered in the corner of the wing a "nest," made from shreds of the fabric, with a number of young mice in it.

MAKING UP A NEWS FILM.

HOW IT IS PREPARED AND WHAT IT COSTS.

...ING VENTURES.

PA...

(COPYRIGHT)

The day of the "scoop," so far as the daily newspaper is concerned, is practically over. It is not so easy now as it used to be for the keen reporter with a "nose" for news to get ahead of his rival journalists to the scene of some remarkable occurrence. The present day organization of a newspaper staff is so nicely adjusted that the publication of an arresting piece of news dealing with some tragedy or with some event of political importance is rarely exclusive to any particular paper.

An interesting description of most incidents can be easily transmitted by telegraph, telephone, or Marconi, but it is a much more difficult matter to secure photographic records of events, and it is in this respect that the ubiquitous cinematograph camera scores.

WHERE THE NEWS FILM IS SUPERIOR.

The editor of a news film has to look for his material over a far wider field than is the case with the editor of a picture daily, and he works, moreover, under distant limitations.

Instead of a staff of reporters he has a staff of operators—each of whom is provided with the latest type of cine-camera and a tripod. A casual visitor to the operators' room at such moments when they see whether the apparatus is in working order could well be excused for supposing that he had stumbled by mistake into a gunnery school, for these highly-polished cases with their brass fittings, sitting squat on stout metal-bound tripods, are somewhat reminiscent of a battery of Hotchkiss or Gatling guns, and when the operator sallies forth with his camera slung over his shoulder in a leather case, carrying the tripod horizontally by the leather handle, he unconsciously gives one the impression of some engine of destruction about to do something startling.

The weight of the complete equipment which he carries is certainly more than a man of frail build would care to take about. Now, a news film cannot be filled up with still pictures, nor can the flashlight be used for cinematograph work, and if a Press photographer is unable to build up his usual attractive-looking page he can always touch up second-class material and make it look presentable. An art-editor even in slack seasons can get his men to "snap" pictures which, though not particularly brilliant in themselves, may still be good enough to exaggerate the importance of a topical event.

But these fortunate circumstances do not come within the province of a news film, and if the editor of such wants to make it a success his items must have interest, variety, and quality. And he must always have them in hand, since he has no "stop press" column and cannot send an extra forty-foot length of film for the last "block."

"SCOOPS" IN THE CINEMA WORLD.

The production of a news film is rather an expensive business, but it is possible for an operator to make a "scoop" which would be enough to cause some journalists to gasp with envy, and to send up the sales with a bound. A well-known film company had seven operators stationed at various parts of the course to take the now memorable Derby of 1913. One camera got an exceptionally clear picture illustrating the jumping for which the favourite was disqualified, whilst another got the deplorable Suffragette incident in which Miss Davison was knocked down in attempting to stop the King's horse. When the film containing the race was shown in New York American journalists insisted that the operators must have had inside information of what was going to happen!

The truth of the matter is that the editor of a news film always tries to get the best positions for his man when a big event is to be photographed, and a film owes as much of its consequent success to his organizing ability as to the good work of his operators.

Position! The word sometimes sends an icy shiver down an operator's back, for he knows not when he may have to stand nor whither he may be sent. He may hang (literally) from the L. and S.W.R. bridge, busily turning the handle, as the Varsity crews row underneath on Boat-race day, or be lofted 'twixt heaven and sea in some cockleshell craft whilst his negative is taking unto itself impressions of Cowes Regatta.

And if he has made a name for himself as a photographer he will be an autocrat amongst his species—one who may be taking Nature studies in the West India this year, and accompanying an Arctic expedition the next.

VARIETY IN NEWS.

For all is grist that comes to the editor's mill, providing that the material is interesting—ladies' fashions, the Quorn Hunt, Dublin strike scenes, the Panama Canal, log-rolling in Canada, Pegoud's aerial gyrations—and as probably the film publishers have branches abroad there is not lack of international incident.

Every bit of negative film is examined in the projection room (that is, thrown on the screen in the usual way), and if it is entertaining and of good quality it is duly marked so that positives may be printed from it.

Disappointments, as in every other business, frequently arise. A negative may be fogged, "out of focus," or under-exposed, and good material wasted because the film is unprintable.

As a rule a news film is issued twice weekly, and a good edition would contain some half-dozen items. It sometimes happens that an event of sensational character is cinematographed as a "topical," in which case it would be sold entirely by itself. The Delhi Durbar, the Rand riots, or the scenes at a big colliery disaster are examples of this type. One American house risked a great deal in taking the scenes following the loss of the *Titanic*, and the "topical" which was subsequently issued brought in thousands of pounds.

For two editions per week, each about 300ft in length, a cinema manager pays about £5 if he buys it outright. Film plays, on the other hand, are more expensive, and the cost works out to about 4d. per foot of film.

MESSAGES TO POSTERITY.

WELL-KNOWN MEN'S THOUGHTS IN THE PYRAMIDS.

INTERESTING RECORDS.

An announcement was recently made that the Modern Historical Association of New York had taken a cinematograph film record of President Wilson's ... broad smile and had deposited it in the Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt, where it is to remain for one hundred years before it is surrendered to the public.

This strange despatch must have impressed many persons as merely another expression of the whimsical diversions to which the American people occasionally surrender themselves with such native delight. Few could have suspected what a serious and significant motive there is behind this latest move on the part of the Modern Historical Association which owes its existence to the fact that all modern history is "writ on water." According to the authorities of this organisation, all current records will be wiped out of existence within half a century if no effort is made to preserve them in some more permanent form. There is the constant and imminent danger that posterity will inherit but a poor, fragmentary account of contemporary history.

To remedy this serious state of affairs, the Modern Historical Association has entered on a most interesting campaign. Among these is the taking of cinematograph film records of the most important events of the day. These films are all deposited in the Pyramid of Cheops, and none may be opened for one hundred years.

MOST INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

But perhaps the most interesting experiment of the association, carried through only recently, is its collection of "messages to posterity" from the most famous men of our time. Inspired by the fear that such celebrities as Shaw, Maeterlinck, Pinero, Roosevelt, and others may be but dimly remembered names a century hence, the association has asked each of these men to contribute the one sentiment by which they would like to be remembered by posterity after all the rest of their work has perished. These were to be written on parchment and in indestructible ink, and were to be sealed, like all other records, for one hundred years. However, the substance of the most important of these messages, which possess great contemporary interest, are available.

Among them are the following:—

Sir William Crookes.—"All civilised nations stand in deadly peril of not having enough to eat. As mouths multiply food resources dwindle. Land is a limited quantity, and the land that will grow wheat is totally unequal to the strain put upon it. . . . Are we to go hungry and know the trial of scarcity?

"I have said that starvation may be averted through the laboratory. Before we are in the grip of actual dearth, the chemist will come to the rescue of the threatened communities and postpone the day of famine to so distant a period that we and our sons and grandsons may legitimately live without undue solicitude for the future."

Ex-President Taft.—"I yield to no man in my love of peace, in my hatred of war and my earnest desire to avoid war. I believe that we have made great strides toward peace within the last decade. No one that I know of goes further in settling international controversies than I do, and I could leave no greater claim to the gratitude of my countrymen than to have secured general treaties of arbitration with the great Powers of the world."

Dewey's Famous Manila Bay Order.—"You may fire when you are ready, Gridley."

Andrew Carnegie, on the Dying Poor.—"Man dies without incurring the pity of their fellows, still shareholders in great business enterprises from which their capital cannot be, or has not been, withdrawn, and which is left chiefly at death for public uses; yet to die is not far distant when the man who dies leaving behind him millions of available wealth which was free for him to distribute during life will pass away unwept, unhonoured, and unsung, no matter to what uses he leaves the dross which he cannot take with him. Of such as these the public verdict will be: 'The man who dies thus rich dies disgraced.'"

APPLICATION OF HIGH PRINCIPLES.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and His Ideals.—"All that we are trying to do is to apply the principles of Abraham Lincoln to the issues of the present day. He fought in his time for social and industrial justice; and we are making the same fight in our time. He sought to make the Constitution and the courts instruments for securing justice instead of barriers to prevent the abolition of injustice. This is precisely what we are trying to do. He worked in a spirit of sane and temperate radicalism. We work in the same spirit.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw.—"I am asked to define the principles that govern the dramatist in his selection of themes and his method of treatment. But pray who told you, gentlemen, that the dramatists are governed by principles or that they have any choice in the selection of themes and methods? I am not governed by principles. I am inspired how or why I cannot explain because I do not know. . . . I do not select my methods. They are imposed on me by a hundred considerations. By the physical conditions of theatrical presentation, by the law devised by the municipality to guard against fires and other accidents to which theatres are liable, by the economic conditions of theatrical commerce, by the nature and limits of the art of acting, by the capacity of the spectators for understanding what they see and hear. I have to think of my pocket, of the manager's pocket, of the actors' pockets, of the spectators' pockets. I have to consider theatre rents, the rate of interest needed to tempt capitalists to face the risks of financing theatres, the extent to which the magic of art can break through commercial prudence. I could tell many other secrets of my trade, but these are enough or to put the wise inquirer on the right track."

King Alfonso of Spain.—"The best kind of glory, which is my ambition, is that of passing into history as having obtained the well-being of my country."

THE LONG LIFE OF THE WIDOW.

WHY THERE ARE FEWER WIDOWERS.

A DOCTOR EXPLAINS.

It has just ... been noted by one of the great life insurance societies of America, that there are twice as many widows as widowers in that country, and they are accordingly recommending the men, in order to increase their chances of a long life, to adopt the practice of President Wilson, and undergo periodically a physical examination by physicians.

The long-lived widow is by no means common only to America. "It has been noticed by physicians in this country," Dr. Charles Reinhardt says in an interview with a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* "that in cases where a man and woman have lived together for a long term of years and the wife dies, the husband rarely survives her for very long—from, perhaps, five to six years.

"On the other hand, if the husband dies, it is often noticed that his widow takes on a new lease of life, and for some years seems to be even younger than during her matrimonial life. Widows very often live to a comparatively great age.

"The explanation is this: In the first place, when a woman has passed the somewhat critical period between forty-five and fifty and maintains good health, she may be relied upon actuarially, to live to a good age, because certain factors that formerly interfered with her health no longer threaten her.

THE SHELTERED LIFE.

"Then, again the woman who at fifty-five or sixty is left a widow is more often than not provided for. Even though her income may be small, yet her own personal exertions are rarely called into requisition, and she lives a placid, sheltered life, with little risk either of meeting with accident or of incurring preventable disease.

"Man, on the other hand, escapes the critical period; but his tenure of life is not so certain. The loss of a wife is apt, therefore, to be a much more serious matter than the loss of a husband when either has passed the half-century. As the bread-winner, moreover, with, perhaps, a family still dependent upon his efforts, the risk of accident and the possibility of breakdown are at this period of life greater than in earlier years.

"Again, the comforts and the domestic quiet that shelter him during his matrimonial life are apt to be replaced, if he loses his wife, by less regular and less settled modes of life, so that here, too, his risks are increased rather than diminished. And apart from the aspect of matrimony, the male sex are always the victims in a larger proportion of cases than the female, of preventable diseases and disorders arising from accident."

PERIODICAL EXAMINATION.

"As to the advantage of periodical examination," Dr. Reinhardt added, "this has long been recognised as desirable. Dentists, who are the pioneers in this respect, have always advocated the overhauling of the teeth and mouth every six months. A similar routine applied to the whole system could result in nothing but good.

"A weekly examination, however such as President Wilson is said to undergo, would seem to be, in ordinary circumstances, quite excessive, and to have positive disadvantages. It would turn the attention of the average man too much to the consideration of his own health which, as far as possible assuming prudence and regularity, ought to be ignored by the individual.

"Nothing but harm comes of too much thinking of one's health. The healthy man ought to be completely ignorant of the fact that he possesses either a heart or a liver or any internal organs. It is only when there is disease that he becomes conscious of the possession of a stomach; and if one's health never ached one would hardly be conscious of its existence.

"Twice a year, therefore, should be in all ordinary cases, quite sufficient for a regular physical examination by a physician; and if this practice, now recommended in America, is followed in this country, its effects here, as there, should be all to the good."

HORSES AND CARDS.

The other evening a Jewish friend with whom I was playing bridge (says a *Daily Express* correspondent), told me a story of a co-religionist who was exceedingly lucky at cards, but very unfortunate on the Turf. His wife wondered and complained. "Why is it you always win at poker," she asked, "and always lose when you back horses?" "Well, my dear," came the genial reply, "I don't shuffle the horses."

WILLIAM J. KEYNER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYNER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of **HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.**

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.

CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYNER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

General Agency Business carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A 1, A.B.C. International, Private &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYNER & CO.,

66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

GUARANTEED FIFTEEN YEARS



Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our Factory to your Port. *Ten Days' Free Trial.* Best British-made MEAD

Coventry Flyers

Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, B.S.A. Free Wheels, Flyer or Brooks Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS **£3.10.0 to £9**

Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for **Free Art Catalogue** and *Special Offers*; sample machine. Agents wanted.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. A. 297 LIVERPOOL.

For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. A. 297." P. O. Box 249 Hornby Road, Bombay.

LOST GOLF BALLS.

JUDGE ON LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE QUESTION.

"The law of the lost golf ball is a serious subject far too wide to be adequately treated in a few paragraphs," says Judge Parry in the *Cornhill*.

"I am going to assume that there is such a thing as property in a golf ball. A golf ball, I take it, is the subject of ownership, although the ownership is of a very fleeting and precarious nature.

"It seems clear that up to the beginning of the nineteenth century if you found a lost golf ball you might play with it without fear of the police; and the only remedy of the owner, if it came to his ears that you had found his ball, being an action in trove and conversion, with a remote hope of recovering damages. But as the penalty for theft became less severe, so the standard of honesty set by the law of larceny has been gradually raised, and to-day the old rule 'finding is keeping' is no longer a part of the common law of England or even of Scotland, where we know that they keep the Sabbath and everything else they can lay their hands on.

"Thus if my caddie, knowing that I have lost a ball in the road at the tenth, goes back in the evening and finds it, well knowing by the gaping wound at the base of it—this was caused by the lofted iron I gave me at the seventh, and he cannot have forgotten the shot—if, I say, he takes the ball with intent to exercise entire dominion over it—as, for instance, to exchange it for cigarettes or sell it, that is larceny. But if, say with full intent to return it to me the next morning, he plays a round with it himself in the dusk of the evening and loses it in the pond, he is not guilty of larceny, and my only remedy is an action for damages.

"But you are to observe that if you prosecute your caddie for larceny, it is up to you—if the boy be under fourteen—to prove that he was a lad of guile with sufficient intelligence to appreciate that the old law of 'finding is keeping' has been improved off the face of the bench, and that other considerations prevail.

FOUND ON THE SEA-SHORE.

"Of the golf ball washed up on the sea-shore and found as you take your Sunday stroll upon the beach, very different considerations prevail. Such a golf ball I take to be *Wreck de Mer*, being undoubtedly in the last instance *ejectamenta maris*. Personally, the kind of ball that I tee up at the tenth at Llanduduno or the sixth at Newquay, or at any seaside hole, is a wreck before it starts; but once driven, the ship wreck is generally complete. And when such goods are cast upon the land by the sea and left there within some county, it seems that they belong to the King by his prerogative as Lord of the Narrow Seas, or perhaps to the lord of the manor.

"I believe that a lost golf ball, by which I mean 'lost' within the meaning of Rule 21 of the Royal and Ancient, and abandoned by the Dominus of the ball, who gives up all hope of future possession of it—such a golf ball is, I maintain, when it is discovered again, in the eyes of the law, treasur trove, *thesaurus inventus*, and subject to all the legal incidents thereof. For when you place a new half-crown spotted tangent down a rabbit-hole, what are you doing but depositing treasure in the earth and hiding it in some private place?

THE ROMANCE OF A BATTLESHIP.

(*From the Navy League Annual of 1916.*)

I HAVE just returned (writes a Naval correspondent) from an interesting visit to the condemned battleship, H.M.S. "Indefensible," which is now anchored off Brightlingsea, in the charge of retired petty-officer Herbert Tompkins and his wife.

The history of H.M.S. "Indefensible," as gathered from the lips of her present curator, is so romantic as to be worthy of permanent record. In reply to my first question, "Whom did she belong to first of all?" Mr. Tompkins said, "Well, she was ordered first of all by the Argentine Republic, but, owing to a change of Government, they sold her to the Italians. I remember the launch at Barrow quite well," he said. "It was a mighty fine show, with the Italian Ambassador and his wife—the Magnifico Pomposo, they called her, I think it was—and there was speechifying and hurrying and enough champagne drunk to float her. That was just three years ago: a super-Dreadnought, they called her."

"Then how did the British Government get her?"

"Lor bless you, Sir, that didn't come for a long time yet. You see, Italy shortly afterwards made an alliance with Denmark, and, wishing to do the Danes a good turn, she arranged to sell them the Magnifico Pomposo at cost price—about three millions, I think it was. But immediately afterwards the Russo-Chinese war broke out, and the Chinese offered the Danes four millions for the "Dinneborg," as they had called her, so by the time the engines were put into her she had been re-christened the Hoang-Ho. But the war never came off: you remember that Mr. Roosevelt settled it by fighting a single combat with the Russian champion after he had been appointed President of China; so the Chinese leased the Hoang-Ho to the King of Siam for four years at a million a year."

"Did she get out to Siam, then?"

"Oh no, Sir, no fear. The crew ran her on the Goodwin Sands on her trial trip, and there she stuck for a year. Before they got her off the Siamese had been released from their bargain by the Hague Tribunal, Mr. Roosevelt had resigned the Presidency of China for that of Mexico, and the new President sold the Chulalongkorn back to Great Britain. Of course by that time she was quite obsolete, so they called her the Indefensible and put a nucleus crew on board for a few months. Then when Mr Lloyd George became Prime Minister, they offered her to Canada as a gift; but the Canadians didn't like her name. And when Mr Winston Churchill came back last month he decided that she was to be made a target; but last week I hear she was to be sold for scrap-iron."

"Then whom does she belong to now?"

"Well, Sir, some says she belongs to Canada and others say she's British, and others say she belongs to Mr. Churchill, but in a manner of speaking I think she rightly belongs to Mrs. Tompkins and me."—*Punch*.





Have you sharp pains in the Back?

Are you rheumatic or dropsical?

Kidney Trouble is Serious.

That miserable pain in the back comes from the kidneys. They lie beneath the small of the back.

It is a warning that something's wrong—and it is a serious warning, for when the kidneys are ill they poison the blood instead of purifying it.

If every cold and chill affects the back and the water, or if the least exertion tires you, depend upon it your kidneys need prompt attention, otherwise more serious symptoms will quickly follow. You will feel dull and unnaturally drowpsy; there will be rheumatism, dropsy or lumbago; gravel will be seen in the water, and there will be bladder troubles, which are so hard to bear.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have just the toning and healing effect the kidneys require. They act on only the kidneys and bladder, gently building up the kidneys, and helping them to flush off the body's liquid waste and uric acid poison. They are safe and good for all—men and women, old and young.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Just Right

—Contains just the right amount of sustenance in its most readily digested form. Requires no preparation. Instantly made, and always ready.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in three compact sizes.



TWO LOADSTONES INSTEAD OF ONE

THE SECRET of PERSONAL MAGNETISM, ITS MARVELS AND MYSTERIOUS FORCE, WHICH GIVES WONDERFUL MENTAL AND PHYSICAL STRENGTH, LUCK, SUCCESS & POWER, ALL REVEALED AT LAST.

Would you like to become Magnetic so you can control the thoughts and acts of others? Learn the Mysterious Power of Magnetism, its secrets and Mysterious Power Fascinate Men Women. Make you Master of every Situation. Do you wish to know the Hidden secrets of Magnetism? Learn how to Overcome all Unhappiness, and develope a wonderful magnetic will-power that makes success sure.

FREE $1.00 BOOK



OUR Book: THE "LOADSTONE MOTHER OF MAGNETISM" FREE. It contains wonderful sayings of the greatest scientists, philosophers, scholars, and writers of the ancient and modern times. It is a scientific treatise on the LOADSTONE, based upon years of study and experience of this WONDERFUL MAGNET WHICH LEARNED MEN CLAIM, CONTROLS THE DESTINY OF MAN.

We have just issued 9,000 copies of a nicely illustrated book entitled, "THE LOADSTONE MOTHER of MAGNETISM." We propose to give these 9,000 copies away absolutely FREE to interested persons in order to show the startling possibilities of this great magnetic stone. We want you to have a copy FREE! WRITE TO-DAY.

ADDRESS, MAGNETIC MINERAL Co., 1003, Lexington Ave, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

WHAT IS BEING SAID.

OTHER PEOPLE'S VIEWS.

THE WAY TO GOVERN.

Sir Frank Swettenham, who has been a Governor for many years of Eastern peoples, writing to the *Times* with regard to its articles on the Indian Peril, says:—

"The writer of the articles has driven home many valuable lessons, the most valuable of all being that there is but one method for the white man to govern the Eastern successfully, and that is by justice, firmness, and sympathy. The last, which in my opinion is a necessity for good government, would be useless, and might be only dangerous, without justice and firmness."

WHEN THE WORLD WILL TURN.

"It is very doubtful if the multiplication of services and sermons of the conventional type the building of more churches and church schools, th... writing of apologetics, even strivings after uniformity ... external reunion, are n... the powerful a means of ... and with the world as ... early so up of a few good ... contending gathering of small ... the building le in every v... Christians, the leave th re... circles of good people in ... of life, who will "Th... ," says Rev. James Ad... the *Saturday Review*.

"... world will turn, not when it ... sees churches full of perfunctory worshippers, but when it feels that in the midst of its everyday life, its commerce, its politics and its amusements there is a leaven moving, an experience working."

£5,000 A YEAR.

The report of the Royal Commission on the Law's delays will be memorable for one piece of evidence—that of the present Lord Chancellor, who testified that, in his opinion, £5,000 a year was enough to pay anyone for public services rendered.

"We entirely agree with Lord Haldane; indeed, we might be inclined to put the limit very much lower; but we are none the less gratified to find such a self-denying spirit in one who is at present drawing a salary of £10,000," says the *Daily Citizen*. "There can be little doubt that our official salaries in the higher grades are calculated on a wholly extravagant scale, and are based on standards of living that are vicious. The excess is aggravated by the fact that it is accompanied by a severe parsimony in the lower grades."

'Lord Haldane admitted that in becoming a judge a successful barrister may have to exchange an income of £15,000 for one of a third the amount. It becomes a little difficult to realise that services which are worth so much to private individuals can undergo such a shrinkage on their transference to the State" says the *Pall Mall*. "Figures, of course, can never express the actual worth of first-rate brains and character in public office."

SIR FREDERICK TREVES ON SUCCESS.

"The capacity a man has for working when work becomes distasteful" was described by Sir Frederick Treves, the celebrated surgeon, as the essential quality for success in life. Some further aphorisms from his speech are these:—

"If you have a fault and realise it, you have done nearly half the work to remove it.

"You are not waiting for good fortune; good fortune is waiting for you.

"If you want to do well, keep working, keep clean—bodily, mentally, and morally—and keep straight.

"I have no great belief either in talent or genius. . . . So far as the hard work of life is concerned I have not witnessed in those around me any striking proof of its great value."

If they were going to be poets, dramatists, inventors, or artists, cleverness, brilliancy and genius might possibly be of service, but so far as the hard work of life was concerned, he was compelled to say he had not witnessed in those around him any striking proof of its great utility.

DEAN INGE AND WAR.

Dean Inge, preaching in St. Paul's on Christmas Day, said;—

"We modern Europeans are not warlike people. Warlike nations like the Turks do not make these elaborate preparations. The true fighting man trusts to his own right arm to protect him when the time comes. It is the old, rich, timorous nations who laboriously guard themselves against enemies of whom there is no sign in any quarter.

"Europe is like a street of tradesmen who should pay half their income in burglary insurance against each other. It is very absurd, very bad business, but there is nothing specially un-Christian about it. If we want a lesson from natural history, we may find one in the gigantic mail-clad dragons of pre-historic times, whose skeletons—one of them 86ft. long—adorn our museums. They grew larger and larger, and when their unwieldy armament reached its final expansion they disappeared because neither earth, air, nor water could support them any longer.

"Behind all the turmoil of active life, in the midst of strife and discord, wrong doing and wretchedness, the true servant of Christ can always find peace in his inmost soul, in that tabernacle where the provocations of men and the strife of tongues cannot touch him. Unless we know where to find this peaceful shrine we shall lose all sense of proportion in our effort to make the world better; or else we shall have no ideals at all; our zeal will either boil over in bitter fanaticism or freeze into cynical apathy."

POLITICAL PRIESTS OF HUMANITY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking on the trials of Ministers, said:—

"Some people talk enviously about a Minister's lot as if he was basking eternally in a comforting sunshine. I can assure you that there is not much basking, but a good many burdens.

"Sunshine, indeed! They forget the heat, and they overlook the midges and the mosquitoes. We cannot, for they swarm and buzz around the head of every Minister, stinging when they can.

"There is no politician who is worth his salt, who would not make an infinitely better living at a suitable trade or profession than he is ever likely to make in politics.

"I am not speaking of those who have attained high position through family or other influence, but of those who have attained it by their own exertion and strength.

"In spite of attacks on politicians individually and as a class, every sensible person knows that they are an essential part of the machinery of good government in every democratic State.

"Politicians are essential to bridle ... excess of selfish strength. ... They ... are the priests of humanity."

THE ARCHBISHOP AND LABOUR.

Labour, the question which "looms largest of all in our ... outlook on England's home life," was the principal subject that was dealt with at Canterbury Cathedral by Dr. Davidson, the Primate, last week.

Could any clear headed observer doubt, he asked, that the real power and governance of the country, in years that were not far off, would rest, indirectly at least, with the organi... and industrial forces of English... hood, or possibly manhood ... hood together? It was ... he unhesitatingly b... woman... ing into practical ef... force capable, ideals, ... achieved, of carry... It was in n... ...ect the very noblest But the ... powers ... of hi... hi... sense an irreligious force. ... giant was young and his ... were undeveloped, and the use ... great prowess was unfamiliar to ... as yet. He had to feel his way.

What had the Church of the living God to say to all this? asked his Grace. Missing the greatness of what among Western-born races was really a world movement, critics had fixed their eyes on some local political programme, some little stir of the strong muscles, and had disowned or belauded it as if it were the essential policy, the abiding thing.

GOOD TIMES FOR THE DOCTORS.

"A remarkable article in the *Times* gives us the measure of the benefits which have come to the medical profession from the Insurance Act. In cities and industrial centres the incomes of the doctors 'have increased in almost every case. They have attained to a security of tenure hitherto unknown.' The consequence is that there is an actual dearth of assistants:

"A year ago one could engage so-called 'indoor' help for £120 per annum, 'outdoor' for £180. To-day the rates are about £200 and £250 respectively, whilst in some cases as much as £300 with rooms and attendance is asked for.

"Doctors on board ships are getting £15 and £20 per month where before the remuneration was only £10, and there is a dearth of candidates for positions in the Royal Navy. More serious is the dearth of junior medical officers in the various public health departments. Men can no longer be obtained for the salaries which have hitherto been sufficient to attract them. So the demand is arising that the public should pay more.

"That is a remarkable effect of the Insurance Act, which should be remembered in connection with the medical agitation against that measure," says the *Westminster Gazette*.

THE REGION OF UNREASON.

"There is no such thing as a final settlement of a wages question. The standard of living and conditions of work must change. Conference is the obvious way of making allowance for this from time to time."

"This passage in the manifesto issued by the three professors of economics in Leeds University concerning the strike in that city goes to the root of the wages problem," says the *Daily Citizen*. "If the plain reason here stated were accepted and acted upon by employers of labour, the present regime of strikes and lock-outs would come to an end.

"Strikes and lockouts arise and industry goes creaking and groaning along in confusion and stress because the whole problem of wages is ravaged by unreason. Every demand for revision of wages is looked upon as unjustified and a tyrannical attack on the right of profit-taking. Every settlement of a wages dispute is considered final, and the refusal to consider it final is held up as a reproach.

"If employers would look upon a wages question purely as a business proposition, to be dealt with like any other business proposition, there would at once arise a confidence in their treatment of these matters which does not now exist, and few disputes or readjustments would come to open rupture".

A CHANGED TURKEY

MODERNITY OF THE CAPITAL.

An American who is in the habit of being brushed from all his loose change, cheated by taximeters, overcharged by resturant proprietors, robbed by the ticket speculators, and treated with insolence by waiters feels perfectly at home in Constantinople, says Mr. Karl K. Kitchen, writing in the *World Magazine*. It gives him an idea what New York will be like in another ten years. For Constantinople is less Turkish than New York is American.

Changes have come rapidly in the capital of Turkey in the last few months. Its dogs have all been killed. It is no longer a city of mosques, minarets, and the Faithful.

Drinking is the king of indoor sports. Cafes are as numerous as saloons on Tenth Avenue, and it is as hard to get a cup of coffee as it is to get a glass of water in a German restaurant. Mastic, a colourless spirit like vodka, is the drink. Next in popularity is beer—native brewed. A Turk with a cup of coffee and a water pipe or nargileh exists only in the imagination of artists—at least in Constantinople.

Only in the Turkish women is the Constantinople of former days preserved. They do wear veils. However, they do not wear harem skirts. They dress in black like American women in mourning, and the men who accompany them are dressed exactly like New Yorkers except for the fez.

A fez is not necessary to see Constantinople at night, but it is a protection. Only the Pera section of the city is well lighted. Stamboul, across the Golden Horn, has to depend upon the lights reflected from its shops and restaurants and Scutari, the Jersey City of Constantinople, is plunged in inky blackness. With a fez you look like a native and you are not molested

Few cities have such a diversity of theatrical entertainments, Italian opera at one theatre, French farce at another Greek comedy at still another, and half a dozen vaudeville theatres with performances in as many tongues. But there is no performance in Turkish. Poor Turkey has neither music nor drama. Moving pictures are the one delight of the young Turks. There are scores of cinema theatres, as they are called, and they do a rushing business.

LOVE LETTERS TO CARLYLE.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

JANE WELSH AND CAPRICIOUS FATE.

Eight love-letters written by Jane Welsh to Thomas Carlyle some three years before marriage are publ... Mr. Alexander Carl... issue of T... ...ed by ... in the January ... the *Nineteenth Century and* ... They were not available when the collection of love letters was published in book form by Mr. John Lane in 1909; their existence was at that time unknown by Mr. Carlyle. Soon after the book appeared, however, Mr. Carlyle received from Mr. Henry Yates Thompson a copy of one of the missing letters, the original of which he had purchased from a dealer in autographs. And in December 1912, six of the lost letters were brought to auction at Sotheby's by Mr. Frank T. Sabin, of New Bond-street. Copies of these six letters and of another purchased elsewhere at an earlier date were supplied by Mr. Sabin. As it is likely that in new ownership the letters may appear, possibly defaced by errors of transcription and other blunders, Mr. Carlyle believes it best that they should come before the public "in a clean dress and as free as possible from adventitious blemishes, and accompanied by some elucidation and explanation by one who knows something of the subject."

PLEA FOR CONTINUED FRIENDSHIP.

Of the series, deeply interesting as all of them are, none is so intimate as the following letter which Jane Welsh addressed to Carlyle, when he was staying at Kinnaird House, Dunkeld, in the autumn of 1823. She had told him she would not be his wife. He had written to her three weeks before, after she had, as he said, put their mutual concerns on the very footing where he wished them to stand. It is her reply:

Haddington, Friday, Oct. 6, 1823.

My dearest Friend—Just a furious pain in my head that laid me up for a week, and then incessant and unavoidable occupation, of no pleasant nature, have kept me from writing to you all this time. I beseech you never suspect me of being unmindful of you; never, unless you know for certain that I am either deranged or dead. Tho' you may sometimes be at a loss to conjecture the cause of my silence, you may always be assured it is not want of will. Your idea is inseparable from my thoughts whatever they think on; were it torn away from my mind my whole existence would be land waste. But I am not my own mistress and am often constrained to devote my time to employments from which my heart is far away. Oh, I do love you, my own Brother! I even wish that Fate has designed me for your Wife; for I feel that such a destiny would have been happier than mine is like to be. But Fate is every whit as capricious as Fortune, if it is not the selfsame Deity, and rarely unites those whom Nature meant to be united. And so you will cease to correspond with me when I marry! Do you think I will ever marry at such a cost? Where is the Lover on the face of this earth that could console me for the loss of my Friend? We shall not cease to correspond! Never, never as far as it depends on me. If "Mrs. ——" is to be estranged from your affections, I am Jane Welsh for life.

Are you better? Do tell me particularly how you are. What can Providence mean in bestowing health on so many millions that waste it in idleness or worse than idleness; and yet withholding it from you who would turn the blessing to such glorious account? Perhaps to display your character in the most dignified point of view it could possibly be placed, for when does a noble mind appear more noble than when fighting with and gaining victory over Fate? Oh, be careful of yourself! for the world's sake, and for mine. Were I again to lose the friend of my soul, again to be left alone in the midst of society—loving no one and yet possessing the faculty to love, perceiving nothing but the blackness of death in the universe around me; in the bustle and glitter and grandeur of the earth, nothing but the parade of a funeral—Great God, how wretched, how ruined I should be! But you shall live to be my Guardian-angel—it cannot be the will of a merciful God that I should return to the dreary existence which I endured before we met—it cannot be His will that a soul born to enlighten the earth, to be the daystar of ages, should be obscured by the shadows of death ere a world has perceived its splendour. You shall live to love me while I live, and to mourn for me when I die, and the thought that I shall be mourned by a heart so warm and true will overcome the terrors of death. I wish you were settled in your Hermitage and I with you; you would be well in a month's time and then such books should we write!

There is more, and ending with "God bless you, my Beloved Friend," she signs herself, "Yours and hereafter, Jane B. Welsh."

CARLYLE'S "SCHILLER."

Carlyle had in hand his great project of translating Schiller. He had thoughts of settling in Annandale. Miss Welsh wrote to him on Nov. 10, 1824, from Edinburgh, her first words approving neither the one proposal nor the other.—

At first I cordially disapproved of it altogether. The translating of all Schiller's works seemed a stupendous and ungrateful task which would heavily occupy your time and talents for years and be attended with no advantage to your pocket; the other some hundreds of pounds in your pocket, the other part of the plan filled me with horror, and on deliberation I am still decidedly against it. What fellowship is there in Annandale for you? Doubtless you might find "kind Christian souls" there to love you and wonder at you, but without spirits like your own to understand you—without sympathy your life would be without a soul. On mercy never think of establishing yourself in Annandale! All your faults are the effects of your isolated way of life; if you seclude yourself altogether from your fellows, as sure as fate, you will sink in a year or two into the most surly misanthropic, self-opinionative, dreadfully disagreeable person alive!

But on the subject of Schiller she ended (and in the same letter), though not without misgiving, in giving the proposal her support. Much was to be said for and against.

It would employ without fatiguing your mind; it would increase your command of language, and make composition more easy to you; it would insure you a certain and sufficient income and deliver you from anxieties about what you are to do, and how you are to live. On the other hand, you are likely to ... disgusted with the undertaking before you finish it. . . If any of your new friends would "help you to the uttermost," and find you a sinecure which would set you free from care about the morrow, I would like better that you would follow out your plan of the Lives (which is certainly the grandest you have yet thought of), though by fits and starts as you felt able for it. But it is only blockheads who get sinecures and as it is, this translation perhaps is the very best thing you could engage in. The only advice I can give you is, to do nothing in haste, for fear that you repent at leisure.

"GROWN MONSTROUS VAIN."

Afterwards Carlyle received his letter from Goethe, which he forwarded, with others, to Miss Welsh. Her reply is characteristic:

Thank you, dearest for all the contents of the packet, and in an especial manner for your own delightful long letter. The autographs you have sent me have all of them a value in my curiosity-loving eyes; but Byron's handwriting—my own Byron—I esteem not as a curiosity merely, but rather as a relic of an honoured and beloved friend. Will you believe it? it is more precious to me than even Goethe's letter; flattering tho' it is for you to have received, and for me to be made the depository of such a letter from so illustrious a personage. How could you part with it? Mercy! If the object of my adoration had written a letter to me, I would not have given it away for a charter of nobility.

I expect to find you grown monstrous vain when we meet. And pray, when will that be?

Whole pages of these letters, so remarkable for their vivacity and charm, would bear quotation, but one more passage must suffice, showing the writer in another mood. It is from a letter sent to Carlyle from Haddington on Jan. 3, 1825:

The Dugald creature has been here self-invited for a week. I do not think he will repeat the experiment. Do you know he is terribly addicted to lying, and that in a gentleman is so odd! I like to tell people my mind, and so I mentioned to him one day that I was of opinion he very seldom spoke the truth. What do you think he did? he kissed my hand! Impertinent, meanspirited wretch. I have regarded him inmeasurably *de haut en bas* ever since.

And now when will you write? Immediately? I am dying to know what decision you will come to in your own affairs—*cosa fatta ha capo!* think of that. Tell me what plan you have determined on, and then I will tell you how I like it. God bless you, dear! and may this New Year be kinder to us than the last has been!—Ever, ever your

JANE BAILLIE WELSH.

SHAKESPEARE AND MUSIC.

INSTRUMENTS IN USE IN THE BARD'S DAY.

At the conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians at the Hotel Cecil Mr. Norman O'Neill delivered an address on "Music to Stage Plays."

In England more than in any other country, said Mr. O'Neill, music had constantly been associated with the performance of stage plays. Shakespeare relied on music to emphasise certain dramatic situations, and no fewer than 300 times had he stage directions demanding the employment of music. He was not referring to references to music on the part of Shakespeare's characters, but to the actual demand for music.

Shakespeare, declared Mr. O'Neill, well knew the value of music to help his dramatic effects, and he never introduced music without good reason. When not referred to by his characters, it was usually introduced in a perfectly natural way, and at a point where it seemed perfectly legitimate to use it. The instruments played in Shakespeare's time were, so far as was known, a piano and strings, and sometimes flutes and the oboe were added; anything more than that in the way of climax was probably got by trumpets or drums.

England was one of the few countries where it was always deemed necessary to have music between the acts of plays. Personally, he was old-fashioned enough to feel that to have no music at all between the acts of plays was not a good thing. Let them have music in their theatres, but let it be suitable and appropriate. There was a great deal of good music which could be enjoyed by the ordinary theatre public.

It had never seemed to have struck composers to write entr'actes or even overtures to any of their modern plays. He did not see at all why some of Galsworthy's or even Shaw's work should not inspire them to do so. He did not mean only for the purpose of the theatre, but also for the concert-room.

Mr. O'Neill expressed the opinion that the orchestra in the theatre should always be hidden from the public.

In Germany, every inn has its room set apart for flancing, and nearly every village its dancing club.

It was stated at the Guildhall Police Court recently that a Dutchman had learned English while he was an inmate of a lunatic asylum.

The microphone is now used by burglars for picking combination locks. On turning the lock a slight sound is made when the proper number comes opposite the working point, and this can even be heard by a sensitive ear. However, it is ... imperceptible to most persons, but by using a microphone it is an easy matter to hear the sounds. A suitable form of flat telephone receiver is employed, and it is applied against the ... next the lock. A pair of rubber ear-tubes are used with the telephone. In his way the sounds are heard which allow of opening the lock.

WINTER CLIMBING AT HOME.

THRILLS OF BRITISH CRAGS.

Who goes a-climbing at Christmas? Surely only the hardiest and keenest of mountaineers. Yet at Tyndrum or Fort William, in the Highlands, at Wasdale or Langdale in Cumberland, at Pen-y-pass or Ogwen, in Wales, there is not a room to spare or even to share.

The roar and tear of a mountain ... has to be felt to be understood ... ga... the cloud ... see how it ... caps; impatient to give one glim... of the great pinnacled heights ... now it flings a billow of rain in ... side of ... moment from side to ... the dale, how it bursts the little waterfalls and whirls them in spindrift back again to the summits from which they have fallen. And the solemn "boom-boom" like distant mournful cannonade, we hear as during the dark one gropes down the pass back to hotel or farm lodging. There is a glory in Christmastide among the rocks but it is apt to be rough, tempestuous stuff.

No one gets much snow-climbing during the Christmas and New Year weeks. A green Christmas seems much the custom nowadays, but in any case snow could not mature so early in the season. But the blizzards and the sleet and the ice make up in difficulty for that. On the Scottish mountains snow has, of course, fallen several times before Christmas, but neither Cumbrian nor Cambrian hills, have seen much of the white covering. The soft fall masks for hours the face of the rocks, then comes a creaking, gliding, slipping, packing as the drifts slip from overladen edge and slab; then the thunder, the roar, and the rush of an avalanche—a tiny thing, no doubt, compared with everyday incidents in the Alps. All the same, one would not care to be in the vicinity when any one of the six-hundred-foot cliffs at Scafell peeled off its overload of snow.

OUR ROCK CLIMBS.

British rock-climbs may roughly be divided into buttresses and gully courses. In the former category one includes the ascent of all *aretes*, slabs and pinnacles, and in the latter the chimneys and cracks which are of a narrower order of rock architecture. It would be invidious to elect examples—each of our four rock-climbing areas presents its wealth of them.

The gabbro of Skye gives twisted gendarmes and crazy pinnacles as well as long slabs with little of hand or foothold. The mainland crags about Glencoe and Ben Nevis are tough customers in the way of buttresses: often ending in difficult quasitowers. The hard volcanic ash of Cumbria is split into narrow cracks and deep and steep ghylls; its buttresses are of a fine order indeed.

In Snowdonia the same generalisations hold true. In all districts the sport is fairly equal, though one might with some show of justice, claim that the standard of work is highest in Cumbria, the birthplace of a sport which has revolutionised mountaineering at home and abroad. Climbs on almost invisible holds are forced up those six-hundred-foot towers of rock, but such must not be taken as ordinary examples of this school of climbs. As any text book will prove, there are almost innumerable climbs and variations which should be within the power of any carefully led party.

In the actual climbing there is much variety. Sometimes the climber is wrestling for ten minutes or so with the boulders roofing a cave pitch. The stress on arm and chest muscles is great until, gaining a foot or two, the boot can be swung on to a minute ledge, and so act as pivot for the complete conquest. Or he may be working up a track inches wide, with both hands gripping the rock and his knee wedged into the gap, so that any fortuitously gained inch may not be lost. Or working in a wider dimension, with feet against one side and back against the other, wriggling up yard after yard over a sheer plunge. Or with hands and feet in unison traversing some gaunt face of rock. But wherever the true mountaineer is at work he is in safety. A careful second holds the rope over a safe hitch, paying out inches as required and ready at any moment to haul tight and save the result of a fall. On sheer ascents, however, little can be done in this way by the second man, but a clever leader will hook the rope over a succession of notches as he passes, so that any slip may be at least partly saved by those below.

BILLARD ROOM CLUB.

Sometimes our Christmas coincides with a spell of rainy weather; day after day of pitiless downpour when the clinkered boot is discarded in favour of the soft slipper, and billiard fires and gymnastic tricks take the place of work on the rocks and summits. The ice-axes are stacked in the hall-stand, no more present importance than mere walking-sticks, and regretfully rope after rope goes into coil from the stout bannister along which it has been stretched and dried. The smoke-room becomes more and more favoured as afternoon draws on, and with sunset the lamps are lit, and in the hour before dinner the "don't-you-remembers," come thick and fast. Then there is a roar of applause from the next room; someone is trying the billiards-table traverse. The theory is simple: the would-be traverser places his hands on the ... cloth, and with his feet walks back... ward up the wall until all his weight i... supported on his hands. Then he begi... to side-step. The left long strid... as the tango, but a very corners ... is required to negotiate the other s... and the window gaps on the O. G. ... side of the room. The late Mr. ... Jones was a wonderful gymnast! ... ordinary traverse was almost too easy for him, so he turned at the doorway, and with a wonderful twist brought himself into correct "backing-up" position for negotiating the passage into the hall. However, the hotel architect had not reckoned on such a side strain. The lath and plaster partition cracked, and Jones's feet, to the surprise of some ladies who were taking tea, appeared for a moment in the wall of the drawing-room.

After dinner the fun grows fast and furious, especially on New Year's Eve. The whole crowd breaks loose for amusement, and many an office-boy would be struck dumb to see his principal joining in, and even conducting the chorus of a very noisy climbing song.

We at any rate, in our Christmas among the crags, need envy no one.—William T. Palmer in the *Daily Mail*.

PERSONALITIES.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who was forty-eight in mail week is probably the only living man of letters who has been "done" as one of the sights of London.

Soon ... after his first settlement there he was visited by a hustling American and his two sons. Bursting in, the visitor asked briskly: "You are Mr. Kipling?" On being answered, he turned to his sons with, "Boys, this is Rudyard Kipling." "And this is where you write?" "Boys, this is where he writes."

"And before I could so much as ask his name," says Mr. Kipling, "they were gone."

In connection with the peerage conferred upon Sir Harold Harmsworth, as a result of which Lord Northcliffe will have a brother in the House of Lords, it may be pointed out that there are already in that Chamber three pairs of brothers—Lord Lansdowne and Lord Fitzmaurice, Lord Ardilaun and Viscount Iveagh, and Viscount Hardinge and Baron Hardinge of Penshurst. In the first case the brothers sit on opposite sides of the Woolsack. Mr. Asquith seems to have a penchant for uniting relations in the House of Lords. Besides granting peerages to the brothers of Viscount Hardinge and Lord Northcliffe, he has sent three sons to join their fathers in the Upper Chamber, as Lord Ashby St. Ledgers now sits with Lord Wimborne, Earl Curzon with Lord Scarsdale, and Lord Murray of Elibank in opposition to Viscount Elibank. Several of these peers have other relatives in the Legislature. Lord Iveagh has two sons in the House of Commons; Lord Lansdowne has a son-in-law (the Duke of Devonshire) by his side, and his heir in the other House; Sir Harold Harmsworth has two brothers in the elected Chamber, as has also Lord Ashby St. Ledgers.

The wife of the Prince of Wied, the new King of Albania, is a highly accomplished woman. She sings well, accompanying herslf on the harp or mandoline or guitar. She paints beautifully and writes songs and poems. Her house in Potsdam is the meeting place of artists and poets and the most distinguished people gladly travel from Berlin to Potsdam to attend her musical receptions. The young couple have two children, a girl and a boy. The Prince is a descendent in the direct line of the House of Orange. He is very found of reading.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt, the famous actress, will, it is believed, now at last receive the Cross of the Legion of Honour wrote a Paris correspondent in mail week. It will be remembered that M. Briand proposed her name some years ago, but the Council of the Order rejected the nomination. M. Viviani, the present Minister of Public Instruction, is said to intend once more sending up her name to the Council. No official intimation of any kind is, of course, forthcoming, all proceedings of the Chancery of the Legion of Honour being secret. But everyone hopes that the report is true, and that the Council will at last overcome its rather absurd scruples. The one objection of that body to decorating Madame Sarah Bernhardt is believed to be the fact that she has been through the bankruptcy court.

An American friend has just sent me a charming little story about the White House bride, President Wilson's daughter, writes a correspondent to the *Bombay Gazette*. The incident happened in the train between Baltimore and Washington, a few days before the wedding. A mother was travelling with a baby, and soon the little tot became restless. All efforts to quiet her were of no avail. Finally a young woman on the opposite seat asked if she might take the child and try to amuse her, which she did. When Washington was reached she asked if she could take the mother and baby to their home in her car. Imagine the surprise of the mother when her hostess stepped up to the waiting White House car and was greeted by the footman as "Miss Jessie."

Lady Strathmore, who has just sold her beautiful villa at Bordighera in the Italian Riviera to Queen Margherita, mother of the King of Italy, for £20,000, is a great-granddaughter of the third Duke of Portland and the mother of a large family of sons and daughters. She married Lord Glamis, as he then was, when she was only eighteen. That was in 1881, and it was not until 1904 that her husband succeeded to the Strathmore title. Glamis Castle, the Scottish seat of the Strathmores, is a magnificent pile recalling the days when a nobleman's home had to be a fortress also. The walls are nearly all sixteen feet thick. Glamis possesses a secret chamber and several ghosts. The secret chamber is supposed to be connected with some mystery, the nature of which is only disclosed to the heir and house-bailiff.

Dr. Frank Weston, Bishop of Zanzibar, who by his Open Letter to the Bishop of St. Albans set the Kikuyu controversy agoing, is described by the *Treasury* as among the ablest of the missionary bishops of the English Church. He is not much over forty. He went up to Trinity College, Oxford from Dulwich College. He won a First Class in the Honour School of Theology, and took his degree in 1893. A year later he began his ministerial life as a curate at his College Mission at Stratford. Later he joined the staff of St Mathew's, Westminster, and in 1898 volunteered for Central Africa, and was accepted for the diocese of Zanzibar. There he became in succession chaplain at Kiungani, the training college for African teachers; Principal of St. Mark's Theological College, Zanzibar; and then Principal of Kiungani. In 1903 he was made Canon and Chancellor of the Cathedral Church. It was while Chancellor of Zanzibar that Bishop Weston published a contribution to modern theology—"The One Christ: An Enquiry into the Manner of the Incarnation"—which has been acclaimed by Dr. Sanday as being a very noteworthy addition to the discussion of the problem of Christology. After the Lambeth Conference of 1908 Dr. Hine resigned the See of Zanzibar, and Dr. Weston was obviously marked out as his successor, and he was consecrated on October 18 of that year in St. Saviour's Southwark.

ECZEMA IN ITS VERY WORST FORM

One Mass of Horrible R... Running Sores. Life a Perf... ...ect Misery. Used Cuticura Remedies. Not a Sign of the Trouble Since.

69, Ringner Ave., Munster Rd., Fulham, London, S. W., Eng.—"My daughter has been a great sufferer from eczema, in, I should think, its very worst form ever since she was about three years old, and she is now fourteen and a half years of age. It first started as a small boil on her arm which spread and became one mass of horrible running sores. She used to have it on her hands, arms and feet and has often been laid up and absent from school for weeks at a time, quite helpless, with every finger on both hands tied up. Her life at these times was a perfect misery, and the irritation of the affected parts was terrible. She could not get any sleep on account of it.



"I then saw the Cuticura advertisement of a free sample and I sent for it. Well, the sample tin of Cuticura Ointment seemed to do her good and to allay the itching, so I got a large tin, also a cake of Cuticura Soap and a bottle of Cuticura Pills and her hands got better quicker than they had ever done before, and she has not had the slightest sign of it since." (Signed) Mrs. J. Oakley, Mar 22, 1912.

No other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins and itching, scaly scalps. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

APENTA

BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Ideal for daily use

Making Cripples

That's what Rheumatism is doing. Stiffening joints, drawing hands out of shape, weakening muscles—making the strong weak, the young old and the old helpless.

But this terrible trouble may be stopped by the use of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. Rub it into the aching muscles, the swollen joints, the painful limbs

Just rub it in—the BALM will do the rest. And soon you'll have ease and freedom from pain. Stiffness and weakness will disappear. You'll be strong and well.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.

President: The Head Master of Eton.

Vice-Presidents: Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G. The Earl of Lytton. The Headmaster of Harrow. E. F. Benson.

Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. B. O. Pery, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. The MAHARAJA.



GAEKWAR OF BARODA

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.

Opp Telegraph Office, 7, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

FREE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

Eyesight Specialist

WITH 25 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. R. H. Foreman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, and other high personages.

Entirely New Stock of:—Spectacles, Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc. etc.

Prices Extremely Moderate

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

M. FRANCE ON HIS VISIT TO LONDON

INTERESTING VIEWS ON THE ENGLISH

PRAISE FOR WAY BRITAIN HAS TREATED HER COLONIES.

M. Anatole France has left Paris for the South of France, where he intends to stay for some time. He needs a rest after his recent exertions, but he is not going to take a holiday. His chief reason for going away is that he has a great deal of work to do and wants a retreat where he will be free from the frequent interruptions of Paris.

I saw M. France a few hours before he left Paris, says the Paris correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, and had a talk with him about his recent visit to England. He said that the warmth of his welcome in London had left on his memory an impression that would never be effaced. I asked him what impression London itself had made on him.

"How can I tell you?" he said, "I was in London for a week, and I nearly all the time was filled up with engagements of one sort or another. I saw London only from the outside, so to speak, and my impressions are necessarily superficial. One cannot get a true notion of a great city and its life in a flying visit. It struck me, in comparing London with Paris, that Paris is more elegant and London more "solidly comfortable" [the word translated "solidly comfortable" was *cossu*, which means literally "podded" and for which it is difficult to find an exact English equivalent]. You understand comfort in England and no doubt regard it as more important than elegance."

ENGLISH NOT INSULAR.

I asked M. France whether he thought that the fact of living on an island had any effect on the English character, and, if so, what; whether, in particular, he found them "insular." He said that he could see no justification for the charge of "insularity," so far as he understood it; the English did not seem to him specially limited or restricted in their ideas, and perhaps they were more cosmopolitan than most other nations. In some respects the French were perhaps more "insular." "But," he said, "the fact of inhabiting an island has, of course, had an effect on the English. You remind me of Ali Baba and his forty thieves; you go out and collect together everything that you can get hold of and bring it back to your cave, but what an admirable Ali Baba. I made that remark," M. France added, "to someone in London, who replied, 'We are more than forty.'"

M. France further explained that he was not speaking only of material acquisitions, although the store of accumulated treasures in England was astounding; it seemed to him that, while Paris was a centre from which ideas radiated, London was the centre to which the ideas of the world converged. "The English genius," he said, "is, I suppose on the whole practical rather than intellectual, but you have an extraordinary capacity for assimilating ideas nd applying them. Yes; everything gets to London in the end."

The English respect for ancient forms has always impressed M. France. Readers of "Sur la Pierre Blanche" will remember that, even when England had become Socialist like the rest of Europe, it retained the House of Lords and the judges wigs. This impression is has strong as ever. "The English," he said, "are really much less conservative than they seem, but they like to retain the form and change the substance. The changes are less apparent and more gradual than in other countries, but perhaps often more profound, and, above all, more generally accepted. There are no reactionaries, properly so called; there may be people who regret certain reforms, but nobody seriously proposes to go back on them. In France it is different; we not only have to strive for further reforms but to defend what is already achieved against those who openly advocate a return to the old order of things." M. France thought that it was perhaps the retention of so many ancient forms and customs that helped to a general acceptance of fundamental changes by making the changes less obvious. "Nominally," he said "you have still a monarchy, but actually England is a republic, and its political institutions are more democratic than those of some other republics. That would not be possible in France; if we had a monarchy, it would be a real monarchy; the Monarchy of July did not last."

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

M. France spoke of his great admiration for the way in which England had treated her colonies. "They are, in fact, independent republics, and the tie which binds them to the mother country is purely one of sentiment; they remain British colonies of their own free will. How much more satisfactory is this system than that which France has adopted in her colonies, which are simply fields of exploitation for capitalists. Moreover, England has treated the natives of her colonies far better than any other country has treated them. No doubt English colonists have often ill-treated natives, but on the whole the English Government has protected them even against its own colonists. I wish that it were possible to say the same of other countries."

In other respects besides those mentioned M. France considered that the English were not what they seemed. "In few countries," he said, "is the aristocratic sentiment apparently so strong as in England, where there is certainly a great respect for titles; yet it is doubtful whether class distinctions are not really less marked than in France, for instance. It seems to me that there is really only one distinction in England, that between those who are "gentlemen"—that is, decently behaved—and those who are not. In France children are told that they must be 'sages'—prudent,—and that if they do not behave properly nobody will like them; in England they are told that if they do not behave properly they will not be 'gentlemen.' Take the case of actors, for instance. In France they are never received into 'society,' but in England an actor, if he is a 'gentleman,' has as good a social position as anyone else. There is in England a strong sense of honour, but a reasonable one free from Spanish exaggeration."

POET WHOM LONDON KNEW NOT.

MR. G. BARLOW PASSES AWAY UNNOTICED.

TEN VOLUMES OF VERSE.

In mail week the death took place of Mr. George Barlow, of New Cavendish-street, at the age of 66. The obituary columns of the Press have been silent, and the notice which is often given to lesser men has been withheld. But there are a few who mourn in the death of Mr. Barlow, the loss of a poet who, if not possessing the distinction of the first rank, will nevertheless count for something, in the history of nineteenth-century verse.

Mr. Barlow's life was uneventful. He was born in Great George-street, Westminster, and after completing his education at Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford, he returned to spend the remainder of his life in his native city. Among his other activities he cultivated a keen interest in literature and in the nineties he published a book on the Dreyfus affair which won high praise from many who were concerned with the details of the case.

COLLECTED WORKS.

His main pleasure, however, was to write verse. At varying intervals since 1870, volumes of his poetry appeared, all of them being well received, until in 1902, his poetical works were gathered together into a complete edition spreading into ten volumes, says the *Globe*.

In spite of the excellence of his work his name has remained little known. His native town whose praises he never ceased to sing, never lionised him, and, save for the fact that his name finds a place in the Oxford Book of Victorian Verse, his merits have received scanty recognition.

Mr. Barlow's verse is peculiarly typical of the nineteenth century. He stands in the same relation to Tennyson and Matthew Arnold, as the smaller Elizabethan or Caroline poets to Shakespeare or Milton. His vers, like theirs, is the story of his experience. There is the same note of passion, the same love of nature, and the same patriotic feeling. It is the work of a writer who still drew his inspiration from the Romantic movement, though the lapse of a century has rendered the sentiment a little trite and the phrases lacking in their original fire.

ANTI-SUFFRAGIST.

The love of London and of the English country-side is one of Mr. Barlow's chief characteristics. Another is his attitude to women. In accordance with the Victorian tradition he was a keen anti-suffragist, and saw nothing but impending disaster in the struggle for political freedom which inspired the women's movement in Western Europe. He loved the old order, and was apprehensive of the new. This attitude gives to his verse a note of Oriental passion.

> Woman is part of nature. She was born.
> From the bright sea-wave. She and flowers are one.
> Can your cold Western culture e'er adora
> Her who is taught by sea-waves and the sun?
> Oh, God deliver me from Western dreams!
> Give me warm moonlight on an Arab tent,
> Within, the touch that thrills, the glance that gleams
> Soft bosom o'er me in the day gleams.

A fervour of Imperial feeling and a strongly conservative bent in politics contribute to place Mr. Barlow in direct line with Tennyson and the late Poet Laureate. To these characteristics he added the excellencies of the ideal minor poet. He had an easy skill in versification which served on all occasions. Throughout ten large volumes of short poems (the majority being sonnets) he rarely, if ever, descends to bathos. His verse is always scholarly, and the sentiment always well expressed.

SPARK OF DIVINE FIRE.

Occasionally there is passion and a spark of divine fire. The whole is the record of the feelings of a cultured, sensitive, and humane mind throughout an epoch of the world's history which closed for better or for worse with the end of this century.

A short lyric to "the Soul" will serve to give some conception of the quality of Mr. Barlow's verse:

> The soul shall burst her fetters
> At last, and shall be free
> As the stars, as the wind, as the night,
> As the sun, as the sea.
> The soul shall struggle and stand
> In the end, swift and free
> As the stars, as the wind, as the night,
> As the sun, as the sea.
> The soul shall be crown'd and calm
> Eyes fearless—and she
> Shall be queen of the wind and the night,
> Stars, sun, and the sea.

THE CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

It is impossible to keep an Englishman from his Christmas pudding. One of the Sisters of Mercy in the hospital at Scutari during the Crimean War has recorded that so soon as ever the doctor left the ward on Christmas morning each man drew from beneath his pillow, flour, eggs, and plums, and began to concoct the seasonable dainty. "I helped many to make the pudding," she wrote, "whom nothing short of a miracle could enable to eat it. It did not matter. They *must* have it."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

ARE DREADNOUGHTS DOOMED?

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

TENDENCY OF MODERN SHIPBUILDING.

With the launch of the battleship "Warspite" at Devonport there came a revival of the time-honoured statement that the days of the big battleship were numbered, and that never again would the Admiralty lay down such enormous vessels as this, with a displacement of 27,500 tons, and costing over two-and-a-quarter millions sterling to build.

Just a quarter of a century ago, Lord George Hamilton, the then First Lord of the Admiralty, made a precisely similar statement about the battleships "Nile" and "Trafalgar," which were then under construction, writes the naval correspondent of the *Standard*, but there was this essential difference that these battleships displaced only 11,940 tons a piece, and cost considerably less than a million to build. Even the "Iron Duke," now almost ready for commissioning, is twice as heavy as these vessels, and has cost more than twice as much to build, and all our subsequent ships are heavier and more costly than the "Iron Duke."

Those who are foretelling the instant doom of the mammoth warship take their stand upon a very insecure foundation. Mr. Churchill has himself told us that the battleships of the current programme, the five ships of the Royal Sovereign class, will be smaller than the Queen Elizabeths; but he has also told us that they will be considerably slower and no one appears to have taken the trouble to put the two statements together. For all practical purposes the "Queen Elizabeth" and her sisters are not battleships at all, but battle cruisers, for their designed speed of 25 knots is equal to that of the first four vessels of the battle cruiser type laid down for the fleet. Speed is an enormous eater-up of tonnage. Take the case of the contemporary ships "Orion" and "Lion." The latter carries only eight 13·5-inch guns, as against the "Orion's" and has three inches of side armour less; but in spite of this, because her designed speed is seven knots greater, she displaces nearly 4,000 tons more than the battleship.

SPEED AND DISPLACEMENT.

It is the same with the "Queen Elizabeth" and her successors in our programme. The former are battle-cruisers—"fast battleships" is the official designation—but the latter, according to Mr. Churchill himself, will drop back to the normal battleship speed of 21 knots or thereabouts. Even therefore, if the Royal Sovereigns are equipped with a heavier armament than the Queen Elizabeths, as there is every reason to believe they will be, an appreciable reduction in tonnage would occur in this ordinary way. Such a reduction implies of necessity no change in the policy of the Admiralty—the policy of building up to two wings to the battle fleet, one of medium speed high gun-power, and (comparatively) moderate displacement, and the other of high speed, medium gun-power, and a higher displacement consequent upon the speed.

Some day or another the doom of the battleship as we know it will no doubt be sounded; but it is as well to remember that in the imagination of many it has already been killed a dozen times. The breach-loading gun was the first thing to bring about its demise; then came the quick-firing gun, the torpedo, the submarine, "F" rays, and the airship. So far, however, the battleship has thrived upon these enemies uncommonly well; and for the simple reason that the bigger the structure the better is she able to stand knocking about. A battleship of 20,000 tons can stand an amount of battering, whether above water or below, that a ship of half the displacement could not face for two minutes, simply because she can be more strongly built, more stoutly armoured and more thoroughly subdivided. What is of even more importance, the big ship can carry more offensive weapons and is consequently better equipped for dealing with her enemies before their projectiles have a chance of damaging her.

There is no doubt, however, that the submarine is going to be a very serious menace to the big ship. She can approach unseen, and even if the battleship should be aware of her near neighbourhood there is no means yet devised of combating it. The submarines of to-day are vastly different from the flimsy, harbour keeping craft of ten or twelve years ago. They cruise about the North Sea as readily as a destroyer and they carry enough fuel easily to take them across the Atlantic. Consequently, those powers which are in a position to do so have taken steps to preserve their battle fleets against the attack of these craft. Great Britain, for instance, no longer keeps her big ships in the North Sea, reserving the immediate defence of our east coasts to flotillas of destroyers, torpedo-boats, and submarines; while the heavy ships are kept on the western side of the British Isles.

IN TIME OF WAR.

It is generally recognised that it would be impossible to send our battle squadrons into the North Sea at the outbreak of war—perhaps not until the hostile flotillas had been entirely cleared from the seas.

There, however, we come upon the great problem of the day. Destroyers and torpedo-boats can be destroyed by weight of numbers or superior power; but the submarine is immune. A submarine superiority of ten to one is no guarantee that the one will not get through and run amok among the big ships of the other side. In the case of surface-keeping ships comparisons can be worked out to one's own satisfaction on the basis that six are better than five; but no such reckoning can be applied to underwater craft, because they are not built or intended to fight each other. Of course, all modern submarines carry guns, at any rate in the British and German navies, but when the submarine begins to use her guns she is ceasing to be a submarine, and is throwing away her greatest asset.

The whole subject of naval warfare and material is in a state of flux more volatile than anything produced by the introduction of steam or the building of of ironclads, and in all probability we shall repeat the experiences of those days by building scores of experimental failures before producing anything which fulfils the requirements of the new era.

MOTOR CARS IN 1913.

A RECORD YEAR FOR BRITISH MAKERS.

THE TWO STROKE ENGINE.

If the year which has just closed has witnessed no very important departures or improvements in motor-car mechanism, it has been a most satisfactory period for the leading British makers as regards output, which has beaten all records, says the *Engineer*. Many firms worked overtime throughout the whole year, and the outlook for the new year is satisfactory. It is very gratifying to be able to report once more that in spite of the large number of low-priced American cars, which continue to find a market in these islands, British firms are still taxed to their utmost to keep pace with the demand for their higher-priced wares. We are, however, disposed to believe that the peak of the production curve has now been reached as regards pleasure cars, and would strongly recommend builders to turn their attention to the building of commercial vehicles and to effecting economies in the processes of production of pleasure cars by more advanced methods. In this manner the margin which exists between the prices of the American and British cars can be very considerably reduced and that without introducing inferior materials or perceptibly cutting down the high quality of British workmanship.

According to returns recently furnished by various local authorities, there are now in the United Kingdom 425,838 self-propelled vehicles, including 227,907 cars, 179,926 motor cycles, and 18,005 heavy vehicles—an increase of 87,090 vehicles over 1911. The number of persons licensed to drive motor-propelled vehicles is over 600,000. The greatest enthusiast would scarcely have ventured to predict such a marvellous development of the motor-car ten years ago. It is a matter for regret that no figures are available regarding the number of persons employed in the production of these conveyances.

If the annual show, which was held at Olympia in November, is any criterion of the trend of motor-car design, the steam car for pleasure purposes is no longer to be reckoned with. There was, we believe, only one such car exhibited this year. The difficulty of producing a satisfactory steam generator coupled with the time occupied in starting up and the high cost of liquid fuels in these days, have no doubt assisted in the decline of the steam car. There is, however, a sign of an awakening on the part of the electrically propelled vehicle. One shown at Olympia derived its energy from Edison accumulators. It was extremely neat in design, easy to handle, and in general appearance resembled a petrol car. Under the bonnet there was a group of cells, a further batch being stowed away under one of the seats making sixty in all. These altogether weighed about 7 1-2 cwt. out of a total car weight of 25 cwt. and the capacity was 150 ampere-hours, with a pressure of 72 volts. The total capacity of the cells was therefore about 10,800 watt-hours, or nearly 13 watt-hours per pound weight. It is claimed that the efficiency of this form of battery is about 93 per cent., and that it does not suffer in life or efficiency from either rapid charge or discharge. The electric motor is of the enclosed four-pole traction type, running at between 1,200 and 1,400 revolutions per minute, and it is capable of standing a 300 per cent. overload for a fairly long period. The motor drives the rear wheels through a propeller shaft enclosed in a torque tube, and overhead worm gearing. The car is said to have a range of between 50 and 60 miles which, although limited for touring work, should be quite ample for average town work. With current at prices which are generally available for power purposes, the cost of running will compare favourably with that of any other style of motor, and we should not be at all surprised to see a considerable increase in the use of storage batteries for both pleasure cars and commercial work in large towns where "juice" is cheap.

Turning to the petrol engine, there is little that is now to report. Beyond the two well known types of sleeve valve engine which are in success ful use, the tappet valve motor of the four-cycle type continues to be almost universally used. Designers seem to have reached something like finality with regard to bore-stroke ratios. The two-stroke engine, the advent of which for motor car work has been prophesied for some time does not seem to make much headway. There are good reasons for this. Two-stroke engines as hitherto constructed are very inefficient compared with those of the Otto cycle, and the power they develop in proportion to the speed and piston diameter is very low, owing to the short induction period and the fact that the exhaust port remains open after the induction port has been closed. When these objections have been overcome, which is quite within the bounds of mechanical science, the two-stroke engine will probably commence to play a prominent part in the propulsion of motor cars, but crank case compression will *not* form a feature of the successful design.

As regards the other features of the existing petrol engine, there is a growing use of chain-gearing for operating the valve cam and magneto shafts, and a tendency to eliminate the water circulating pump, whilst the provision of a self-contained electric lighting and self-starting equipment will soon be a *sine qua non*.

At a conference held in connection with the application to the Board of Trade for permission to dredge St. Ives Bay for tin, it was stated that there was in the bay at present £20,000,000 worth of tin.

PLANT NO PALMS AT THE POLES nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature resents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful, healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into as rich nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 704.

FREE TO YOU

A Specimen Pot of

"HAZELINE' SNOW"

(Trade Mark)

It restores and improves the beauty of the skin.

Makes the complexion clear and attractive. Imparts comfort to tender skin. Exquisitely cooling and refreshing in hot weather like a cool breeze from the hills.

Cut out and send this COUPON

Please send me, free of cost, a specimen pot of "'Hazeline' Snow"

Name .....

Designation or Profession .....

Address .....

Fill in the particulars required, and send to—

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 17, Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

FF 866 All Rights Reserved

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of *Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drome-France).

STEPHEN & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.

DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichery*.

CARLTON WHISKY



FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld.

LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

A COMMERCIAL MONTE CRISTO

GREAT NEW SERIAL

BY

PAUL TRANT.

Author of "Right Against Might," "The Vow," "The Home Secretary," "A Wife by Purchase," etc.

(COPYRIGHT.)

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Logan asked a few more questions of the broker, and endeavoured to find out the name of the person who had engineered the corner in Tampo Oil shares, but was unable to obtain any definite information.

"The shares have been bought in the names of nominees. There is a clever mind at the back. I'll do my best to ascertain who it is," the broker wound up.

There was no doubt that the position was very serious, but Max did not hesitate to face it. He had sold thousands upon thousands of the shares and must be prepared to deliver them on settlement day in a little less than a fortnight, and if it was true that a corner had been effected he would have to pay a very high price to get them. True, he already held a certain number but they would merely be a drop in the ocean.

With a sigh he chose a cigar, which he lighted, and then he noticed that Stanton was regarding him curiously.

"More trouble?" Sir James asked, ironically.

"It looks like it. But it's easy to bear, for it's only a question of money. By the by, if I wanted to raise money on my Logerian investments, I suppose I should not find it an easy job?"

"I'm afraid not, but I do hope you won't find it necessary."

"So do I, but I've been caught napping, and my carelessness may cost me a great deal of money. But it's my own fault. Somehow or other I haven't been able to take my usual interest in the business just lately. Of course I've many enemies in the City—one can't help making them in the world of finance, and I expect one of them has prepared this little trap for me. But I don't see how anyone could find out that I was buying Tampo Oils, my staff is loyal, and—"

He broke off, for he remembered that he had told Aileen, and might she not have passed on the information to someone else? If she had told her father! The mere possibility appalled him, but he was confident that she would not have done so with the intention of harming him.

Stanton stayed a little longer, but it was evident that Max would rather be alone, so he left.

"I hope you won't find that your investments in Logeria will hamper you," he said anxiously.

"I shall get through all right. Good-night, Stanton."

Alone, Max lapsed into thought, but soon he dismissed financial matters from his mind. They could be attended to at the office in the morning: it was Aileen who troubled him and he was utterly at a loss to find a reasonable explanation of her behaviour. He had never found her in any way changeable and yet she had repulsed him, and within a few moments told him that she loved him. And loved him with his kisses on her lips she had wrenched herself away, and he could still see the misery in her eyes.

"I will force the truth out of her!" he cried.

Max had reached the end of his patience, and was determined to see her in the morning. For once he was unable to sleep, and when morning came he felt worn out in body and mind; but by nine o'clock he was waiting in the lounge of the Savoy Hotel. It was half an hour before she appeared, and then she seemed to him to be in a hurry.

"I have an appointment at ten o'clock," she began nervously.

"If you must leave at once I will drive with you," he answered, quietly.

"Max, I meant to write, but I did not know what to say. It can only be good-bye."

"That's all nonsense," he answered, roughly. "Of course, I know you are keeping something from me, and now you've just got to tell me what it is. I can see we've both had wretched nights, and what's the use? Whatever you say, I know you love me, and that's all I care about. My car is here, and I intend to take you for a long drive into the country. We'll go to Brighton for lunch."

"Yes I'll come with you, if you'll promise not to say one word about—about— If you'll just let us have a pleasant day—a day to remember for the rest of our lives—"

"I ought to go the City. There's trouble brewing."

"Then I won't keep you. Good-bye," she said in a low voice, and her face turned white.

"Hang the business! We'll go to Brighton," he cried recklessly.

"And you'll be content to be just friends? You'll ask no questions to-day? Let me have my own way in this?" she asked, with great earnestness, and he could not refuse.

"Until we arrive back from Brighton I am in your hands entirely. You can do with me just what you wish."

"Thank you. I'll run upstairs and put on a motoring hat."

"You'd better bring a warm coat," he called after her.

She only kept him waiting a few minutes, and they took their seats in Max's car, a landaulette of high power.

"I am glad I agreed to come on your terms, dearest," he said with a smile.

"Don't, Max," she cried, with a sob.

"It's not breaking my promise. I'm not referring to the past, and I'm not going to ask questions. I'm going to treat you as the woman I love. Therefore I call you dearest—even if only for to-day."

"It's madness!" she cried, vehemently.

"But sweet madness," he answered, and took her hand, which she allowed to remain in his.

A feeling of recklessness took possession of her, his touch thrilled, and she gave way to the temptation. Her punishment would come surely and quickly, but she would be with her lover; and so she smiled and drew a little closer to him.

"To-day shall be mine, and to-night I'll write him the truth—but I'll have to-day," was her thought.

"Ethel and Sir James—I'm so glad," she said, and he nodded his head.

"Yes, they'll be happy enough. A white man" and a noble woman. By the by, about those Tampo Oils I told you to sell. You must let me take the contracts off your hands."

"Why?" she asked quickly.

"Because I've been caught. I hear someone has made a corner in them."

"And so by selling the shares, instead of making money one would lose it?"

"That's so and it's only fair I should stand the loss. Send me particulars to-night, and I'll deal with it."

"No", she answered faintly.

Now was the time to tell the truth, but she could not utter the words that would change his love to contempt.

"I insist," he said, sternly.

"I didn't sell any," she said, and her voice trembled.

He looked at her in surprise, and did not believe her, for she had been so anxious to make money.

"It's the truth. I didn't sell any," she repeated.

"I am very glad," he answered, with a sigh of relief, and still had no suspicion. "But my deal is likely to cost me a pretty penny. My only chance is that the person who has engineered the corner may not know the strength of his position. As a matter of fact, I'm in it deeply."

Aileen turned her head and pretended to look at the passing scenery, for she dared not meet Max's eyes. He trusted her so entirely, and she had repaid his generosity by an act of treachery. There was no pleasure in the knowledge that he was so deeply involved, but a great pain that she should be responsible for it. And she began to wish that she could find a way of saving him. "I suppose I shall get out of it by hook or by crook" she continued, quietly. "But we will talk of something else."

And by the time Brighton was reached they both appeared to be in the best spirits, but each of them was concealing something. They lunched at an hotel on the front, and afterwards walked by the sea, but neither of them was inclined to talk.

"You are not in a hurry to get back?" he said suddenly.

"No," she answered, and then he proposed that they should return to the hotel, so that they might telephone to London.

Max ascertained from his secretary that news of the stopping of the well in the Tampo Oil property had been received, and that the shares were falling fast and he gave instructions to buy all that they could get hold of. He knew that he ought to be there himself, but he could not forego the delight of being with Aileen.

The afternoon passed only too quickly, and they dined early, immediately afterwards starting back to London. During the journey she fought for courage to tell him of the despicable part she had played, but the words would not come.

"Max, I can't see you again," she cried, breathlessly.

"To-day we were not to talk of the past. Let us be happy while we can."

"I mustn't see you again. When we reach London it will be good-bye."

"You persist, and therefore I'm absolved from my promise," he whispered and drew closer to her.

"Aileen let us be married at once—in a couple of days, as soon as I can get the licence."

"No, no! You will hate me when you know. It is for your sake, I say, we must not meet again."

And suddenly she realised how great must have been Max's temptation to persuade her to marry him. Then he was burdened with the knowledge that he was deceiving her and now she was in the same position, but her crime was infinitely greater than his had been.

"I don't care what your wretched secret is, let us be married," he cried and his arms were around her. "Kiss me dearest" he whispered passionately, and she struggled to escape from his embrace.

But Max was not to be denied, and she had the strength to resist no longer but lay in his arms, her head resting on his breast, and he kissed her again and again.

"The day after to-morrow," he said, and she trembled.

Why not consent? Once his wife, he would not send her away. Max had tried to marry her in similar circumstances, and wasn't she justified in following his example? And Aileen knew that without him life would not be worth living.

He pleaded vehemently, and his caresses maddened her, for all the time she was thinking that it was for the last time.

"Max, you would marry me at once?" she said, tremulously.

"Yes, the day after to-morrow," he answered, triumphantly.

"And you will forgive me for what I have done?"

"I will forgive anything, so that you love me."

"I daren't do it," she answered with a sob, and struggled to free herself, but he held her all the more closely.

"You must trust me. I will answer for everything. Surely you can trust me."

All power of resistance seemed to have left her and she clung to him piteously.

"Max, I am yours, body and soul. You must do what you think best," she said, bravely.

"Thank Heaven!" he cried, and then he noticed that she was crying quietly.

In spite of his attempts to comfort her, she still continued to sob, and he grew desperate for tears always upset him, but at last she stopped and he could see that she was exercising great self-control.

"Yes, Max, I will marry you on Friday. But no one must know, not even Ethel, and I would rather not be married in church. Don't ask me why."

"I will do just what you wish; but, Aileen, I must warn you that I may not be a rich man. In fact, I may be poor."

"I don't care about money; you know that," she said, and then she remembered that it was through her action that he was about to lose his money and she sighed wearily.

But they had reached London, and it was with relief she saw they were nearing her hotel.

"Don't get out," she said, hastily, when they stopped in the courtyard.

"Very well. I will call early in the morning," he answered, and she stood watching the car until it had turned the corner. Then she went to her room, and slowly removed her things but all the time she was remembering that she had promised to marry Max. Had she the courage to go through with it?

With a weary sigh she sank back into an arm-chair and stared miserably before her. Could she do anything to save Max? Could she persuade Costello to sell the shares at a reasonable price—sell them to Max, and thus save him from ruin? Yes, she might deal with the manager, so long as her father did not know. And when the man she loved was safe, she would acknowledge the truth. But if she were Max's wife, would her father proceed to extremities?

For a long time she thought, and gradually grew calm. When she had agreed to marry Max on Friday, there had been no idea that the marriage might prove to be his salvation. But first she would speak to Costello, and if he agreed to do what she asked, then the sale of the shares should take place on the morrow, and she would marry Max on Friday as she had promised.

To be his wife! Yes, it was worth any risk, and surely he would forgive her, for he would understand. But she blushed with shame at the memory of how grossly she had deceived him, and would have given anything to have had a clear conscience.

She sat down at a table and wrote a letter to Max, the composition of which she found very difficult.

"Dearest," she began, "I do not wish you to come and see me to-morrow. I must go to father in the morning, but I promise you that nothing he says will make me break my promise to you. Max, dear, whatever I have done in the past, I want you to believe that I love you—that I have always loved you, and in the future I will devote myself to your happiness. But I repeat that I am unworthy to be your wife. But you say you are willing to take me as I am, Heaven bless you, dear I do love you and I wish you had married me two years ago. Good night.—Aileen."

She gave the letter to the servant, and then went to bed. But it was long before she fell asleep.

CHAPTER XXIX.

John Costello was very satisfied with himself for events were happening as he had wished—with one exception—he could not quite understand why the brokers who usually acted for Logan were buying Tampo Oil shares so soon. It was natural to think that they would wait until they had reached their bottom price, so as to increase the profit on the deal.

"Can Logan be suspicious?" he asked uneasily, but comforted himself with the thought that it was now too late even if he knew full details of the plot that had been laid for him.

There was another little doubt. Aileen had not been to the office on the preceding day, and he had missed her. Then, too, he had ascertained that Logan had been out of London; and the possibility struck him that they might have been together, perhaps with the Parmeters. But to his relief shortly after ten o'clock the bell rang and he hastened to her room.

He quickly noticed that her face was pale and that there was a look of great anxiety in her eyes, but he made no remark, and proceeded to tell her of what had happened on the previous day. She listened attentively, and when he had finished rose and faced him.

"Mr. Costello, I believe you are my friend," she began, quietly.

"I am devoted to you he answered, and waited for her to continue.

"I want you to do me a very great favour. You will remember that it was my idea to make the corner in Tampo Oil shares. I obtained the necessary information and—"

"You worked it very skilfully, and I congratulate you," he broke in.

"I want to let Mr. Logan off. Of course, we must make a reasonable profit, say one pound a share. Directly the price reaches six pounds, I suggest we shall sell."

"You must be mad," he cried, stupidly.

"No, I've come to my senses, Will you do what I ask?"

"No, a thousand times no,"

"Don't answer hastily. Remember that the idea was mine."

"But a share of the profits belongs to me. Besides—besides—I want to see Logan ruined. It isn't altogether the money I'm after. He broke your father, we'll break him."

"Mr. Costello, I thought you were my friend, and you refuse the first thing I ask you"

"Anything else but that. Also, you are forgetting your father: He'd never consent," he added, hastily.

"The power of attorney is in your name. You can act without father."

"I daren't if I wanted to. No Miss Aileen, Logan has got to go through with it. We'll strip him of all he possesses. I'll warrant the shares are going up now," he cried, triumphantly and without asking her permission went to the telephone and rang up the brokers, with whom he held a short conversation.

"I thought so. They're back at four again. Logan has smelt a rat."

"I know that. He told me so yesterday. But I suppose he can do nothing."

"Nothing. By this time we hold nearly all the shares. In a day or two Logan will have to come to us, and then the fun will begin," he said, with a grim chuckle.

"Can I say nothing to persuade you to do what I ask?" she said, nervously.

He approached her, and she drew back in fear.

"Yes, you can. Promise to marry me, and I'll defy your father. I'll put the shares on the market at once, and let them go at six pounds. That'll give us a decent profit. Don't look so horrified. There are many worse men than me in the world, and I'll make you a decent husband. I'm rich enough to give you all you want."

"Marry you!" she cried, and he winced beneath the contempt in her eyes.

"I suppose you'd rather have Logan," he cried, savagely. "I always knew you were fond of the man. Marry him, and you'll be marrying a pauper. But he's not likely to look at you when he knows the trick you've played him."

"Mr. Costello, I will be frank. I do love Mr. Logan, and I want you to spare him."

"I'll see him utterly ruined first," he cried, in a rage of jealousy.

And Aileen relized that she had done more harm than good, and that it would be useless to say any more, so she dismissed him, and a few minutes later left the office, and told her chauffeur to drive to her father's house. But her heart was heavy, for she knew that it was almost a hopeless errand. However, she dared not miss any chance, and when she went to Hawke her manner was cool and collected, and she was prepared to put up a good fight.

Her father regarded her grimly, and then smiled.

"You see, I can walk. I shall soon be able to go to the City. I'm tempted to risk it now. But I suppose you won't want an old man hanging round the office," he said, dryly.

"Father, I'm in trouble. I want your help, and I don't know how to ask it. You'll be angry with me—and—"

"Then I don't mind betting it concerns Logan. Out with it!" he cried, roughly.

"Yes, it does concern Mr. Logan. I want to marry him. We love one another, and—"

"Then you'll be marrying a pauper. Costello has just rung me up on the 'phone. You must be mad to think I'd allow you to marry the man I've got him, and I'll smite him hip and thigh."

"You forget that I can marry him without your permission. I'm of age."

"Don't be a fool. Let us talk of something else. Upon my word, I feel in a good humour with everyone; it's so pleasant to be able to get about again. Give me your arm, and we'll stroll in the garden. Yes, I'm quite strong on my feet. Aren't you glad, Aileen?"

"Of course I am," she answered, but winced at the pressure he was applying to her arm.

"So you would marry Logan, you unnatural child—the man who nearly ruined me? But you were only joking, weren't you, my dear?" he said, and again squeezed her arm tightly.

"Don't, father, you hurt."

"I think it is about time I came to the City. I've another husband for you—one of my own choice—Costello—not so much of a gentleman as the other, but more solid, my dear."

"Father, I don't believe you care a little bit about me," she said, wistfully.

"You're wrong. You're the only human being I care a hang for. I loved your mother, and I love you. Now tell me about Logan. I suppose you've been leading him on—letting him make love to you—and you've got bitten yourself. Well, I'm glad, for you'll soon get over it. But he—well, he's going to lose his fortune and his wife. Yes, my dear, I'm in uncommonly good spirits. What's the saying—something about 'the mills of God'? At any rate, I've been dreaming for months of getting my own back on Logan, and now I'm going to get it."

Her heart sank as she listened, for there was undying hatred in his voice, and there was no hope of persuading him to show mercy.

"By the by, I've just sent a notice to Costello, terminating the power of attorney. From to-day I am John Costello. Yes, he told me what he had offered—to let Logan off if you'd marry him, the fool! You'll do that, and we'll have Logan as well."

At that moment she detested her father, but she must not allow him to see it, and she became all the more determined to marry Max, and in the meantime to think out some means of saving him from so great a loss. But suddenly she noticed that Hawke was regarding her keenly.

"Look here, my girl, I advise you not to play me any trick," he said, abruptly.

"Father, have you no sense of gratitude? During these last two years I have worked for you. You owe your present position to me, and now you are treating me as if I were a child."

"I intend to stop you from making a fool of yourself, and some day you'll thank me."

"You're leaning very heavily on me. I'm rather tired," she said, with a sigh.

"Then I'll go back to the house. I want to ring up Costello. Come along."

But Aileen wished to get back to London, and as soon as he let go her arm she told him so, and he made no objection.

"I shall keep closely in touch with the office. In the future Costello will have to send all papers out to me for signature. Good-bye," he remarked, significantly.

Aileen made no attempt to kiss him, and he looked at her grimly.

"You feel a bit sore at present, but I repeat you'll thank me some day. You may not believe me, but I'm thinking of you."

"Good-bye," she said, coldly, and walked slowly to her car.

She told the chauffeur not to hurry back, for there was the possibility that Max might call at the hotel, and she did not wish to meet him until she had had time for thought. It appeared to her that the only way of helping him was by marrying him. Surely her father would not proceed to extremities when by doing so he would be injuring the husband of his own child. The only question that troubled her was the wisdom of telling Max everything before their marriage. When he was in a similar position to her own he had not hesitated to try to marry her, in the belief that she would forgive him when she knew. Then, why should she not marry under a similar belief? But her mind was uneasy, and by the time London was reached she was still in a state of indecision.

At the hotel there was a note awaiting her, and she recognized Max's handwriting.

"My darling," she read, "I have been longing to come to you, but I will keep my promise. I have made arrangements for our marriage to take place at twelve o'clock to-morrow. I should like to have Ethel and Jack Parmeter with us, and if you agree I will ask Ethel to call for you at the hotel at half-past eleven. As I shall have a special licence, it will be possible to have the ceremony take place in a church. I should prefer it so, but, of course, will do as you wish. Till to-morrow, beloved.—Max."

Aileen sat down at once and wrote an answer:—

"Dearest.—Yes, do ask Ethel to come. I would rather we were not married in a church. Some day you will understand. Good-bye till to-morrow.—Aileen."

The letter was cold, but she would not alter it, and sent it off at once by hand. The rest of the day passed very slowly and at an early hour she retired to her room. In a few hours she would be Max Logan's wife, and how different would have been her feeling if she could have given herself to him with a clearer conscience!

"Max will forgive me; he must forgive me," she told herself, and with this thought she fell into a troubled sleep.

In the meantime Max had been going through a time of great anxiety. At an early hour he had gone to the City, where bad news awaited him. It was true he had succeeded in buying a number of Tampo Oil shares but the supply suddenly stopped, and the price rose rapidly. And it became evident to him that the person who had engineered the corner held many more than he had imagined, and he would therefore be in a position to fix his own price for the sale of them.

And then he wondered if he ought to postpone his marriage until the extent of his liability had been ascertained.

"No, I'll marry her, even if I'm a pauper," he cried, vehemently, and then sat down and wrote the note which Aileen received on her return from visiting her father.

Max awaited her answer with ill-concealed anxiety, and as soon as it was received drove straight to the Parmeters' flat, where he found Ethel, who listened to him in bewilderment.

"We only settled it last night, and we both wish to be married as soon as possible," said Max.

"Of course, I'll call for Aileen. I do so hope you will be happy, Max."

"I shan't know a moment's peace until we are actually married. I'm so afraid that something will happen—you remember two years ago—and Hawke is capable of anything."

"Perhaps you are right to hurry it on," she answered with a sigh.

Soon afterwards Jack came in, and he was as astonished as his sister had been, but he at once agreed to accompany Max to the registry office.

"Thanks so much, both of you. Jack, will you call for me at eleven-thirty?" said Max, and then left, for he could see that his friends were rather embarrassed.

In the morning Max telephoned to his office, where he ascertained that the Tampo Oil shares were still rising, and his secretary urged him to come to the City.

"I will be there at two o'clock," he answered, impatiently.

And then he ruthlessly thrust aside all business worries: and thought only of the happiness that was to be his; but there was presentiment—thought unacknowledged—a presentiment of ill.

"She loves me, and I care about nothing else," he told himself, definately.

Punctually to the hour appointed Jack Parmeter was announced, and he greeted his friend.

"Ethel has gone on to the Savoy. I ask her to 'phone up here just before they were leaving. Then we shan't have to wait more than a couple of minutes for them," he said, cheerfully.

And Max sat down to await the message in silence, for his mouth was parched, and he was eaten up with anxiety. Once before Fate had intervened to dash aside his happiness.

(To be Continued.)

PREHISTORIC MENUS.

CRAB-TRAPS THAT WERE SET 20,000 YEARS AGO.

Wicker traps for crabs seem to have aided prehistoric man in forming his menu some 20,000 years ago. Important discoveries which, it is believed, may solve the problem of chronological valuation, have been made on the island of Oronsay, off the coast of Scotland, by an expedition of Glasgow antiquarians. A large quantity of material taken from the sites on which the party worked has been delivered at South Kensington, and experts there are investigating the discoveries. The expedition was under the leadership of Mr. A. H Bishop and Mr Ludovic Mann, and its members were given permission by Lord Strathcona to carry out operations on the island.

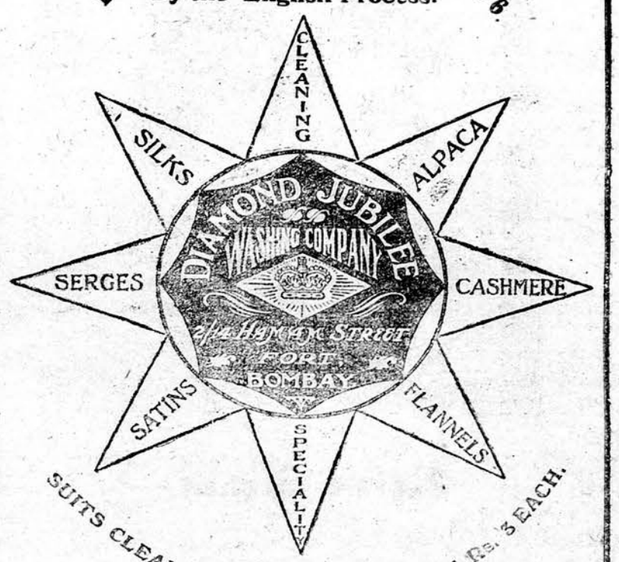
As a result of the expedition it has been proved that there existed at one time—about 20,000 years ago—on the shores of Scotland prehistoric shore dwellers, who had a method of constructing traps, perhaps of wicker-work which they sunk in deep water to catch crabs. The man of that remote period had already learned the value of the deep-sea crab, and the remains found on the island have proved the existence of man somewhere between the later phases of the older Stone Age and the earlier phases of the younger Stone Age, or, in other words, between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic Ages.

A Varied Bill of Fare

His diet was more varied than is that of the average Englishman to-day. He ate hazel nuts chiefly. In the refuse of his kitchens there have been discovered many evidences of this, but he had also some two dozen specimens of molluscs from which to select, and in his larder have been found several dozen specimens of fish. The great auk was one of his dishes of wildfowl.

But the explorers found what was even more interesting than that. The prehistoric islander must have been a great hunter and lived happily on feasts of red deer and swine, and it is believed from the remains on the island that at one time this curious half-man must have been something of a sailor to gain the mainland, unless the mainland was joined to Oronsay by a strip of land which has since disappeared. The theory that finds most credence with the experts, however, is that the prehistoric man made some sort of boat out of the skins of beasts slain in the chase, and stretched on frames of wickerwork. Every evidence that has come to the hands of the explorers points to a period of great antiquity. With the exception of two relics, England, Ireland and Wales had not yielded any discovery that threw light on the period mentioned above, but a few sites had become known in the Hebrides and on the West Coast of Scotland.

DRESSES CLEANED from Rs. 2-8 to 6
By the English Process.



SUITS CLEANED at Rs. 1-8, 2, 2-8 and Rs. 3 EACH.
BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

WHITE PINE
EXPECTORANT

is acknowledged to be the best and safest Medicine ever known for

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Complaints of the Chest, Lungs, and Throat.

THE climate of India is almost more variable than that of any other country. Few persons escape at some period or other in the year from severe Cold and Cough which too frequently, from want of early attention lay the foundation of alarming and often fatal disease—neglected Cough too often being the forerunner of Consumption. Formidable, however, as Cough and Cold too frequently prove to be, the Proprietors have great pleasure and absolute confidence in stating, from their own experience, coupled with the assurances of eminent Physicians, who have now prescribed it for many years in private practice (with great success), that if this medicine is taken as directed, a speedy cure must be effected.

It soon allays the feeling of irritation and tickling in the throat, promotes free expectoration, thus preventing the accumulation of phlegm, relieving difficulty of breathing and that sense of oppression, which often results in insomnia.

In a word—it relieves in the natural way—by removing the cause rather than battling with the effect. A result to be wished for in all evils. Price Re. 1 per bottle.

OBTAINABLE FROM

BEYNON & Co.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS

31A, WODEHOUSE ROAD, COLABA.

Rs. 15

will buy one of our Nickel Silver "RAILWAY SERVICE" WATCHES.



Officially adopted by all Indian Railways and most of H.M. Services since 20 years. Such a success is not attained unless merited by the Watches themselves.

Made in 2 sizes, 16" and 19" size.

NICKEL SILVER ... ... Rs. 15
FINE SILVER ... ... ,, 22

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

A GUARANTEE

As to comfort, style, and utility of your footwear is found in the choice of

McALPIN & Co's. BOOTS & SHOES



OUR BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on our Premises under

EXPERT
EUROPEAN
SUPERVISION.

	Rs.	a.	
REGULATION and SHOOTING BOOTS in best French black calf or brown leather	20	0	per pair
CIVIL and "Mufti" DERBY or Balmoral Boots	20	0	,,
SMART BUTTON BOOTS for Weddings, Garden Parties etc.	22	8	,,
"SPECIALITE" HIGHLAND BROGUE shoes in BLACK or BROWN leather	15	8	,,
OXFORD SHOES, LIGHT or MEDIUM weight, in FRENCH calf, Box calf, or BROWN willow leather.	13	8	,,
OXFORD SHOES, PATENT leather, plain front, for EVENING wear, very light weight	15	6	,,
PUMP Shoes, best patent leather	12	8	,,
TENNIS Shoes, best real buckskin	15	8	,,
REGULATION, RIDING & SHOOTING GAITERS ...	20	0	,,

THE above prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for CASH

McALPIN & Co., Bootmakers.
BOMBAY & POONA



Nerve Strain—

Mr. B. C. HUCKS (the well-known Flying Man), of 5, Queen's Gate Terrace, London, England, writes:—"I really must express my appreciation of Phosferine. Some time back I felt myself in a curious state of nervous tension, brought on, no doubt, by the severe strain caused by flying under all sorts of weather conditions for the *Daily Mail* tour. I had an idea that my nerves were becoming shaken. I was advised to try Phosferine, and was quite astonished at the beneficial effect produced by even the first few doses. I am now feeling more 'fit' than ever and ready to start upon a season's flying that promises to be considerably more arduous than the last."

No other medicine has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in restoring Shattered Constitutions, and in giving back to the prematurely aged New Life and Energy.

CAUTION

There is only one Phosferine—beware of illegal imitations—do not be misled by *Phosph This* or *Phosph That*, but get

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST TONIC AND DIGESTIVE

HAS BEEN SUPPLIED BY ROYAL COMMANDS TO—

The Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the late King of Greece
H.M. the King of Spain	H.M. the Queen of Roumania, etc.

Prices in Great Britain: 2/9, & 4/6. *Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.*

PROPRIETORS: ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENG.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

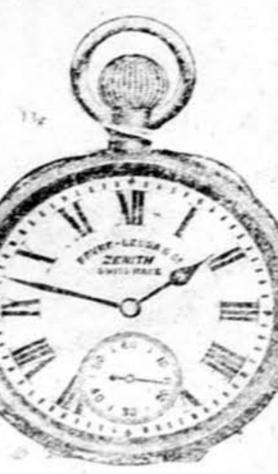
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

THE

WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION

ZENITH

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.



			Rs.
Nickel open face keyless lever, 'A' qual.			25
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½ hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½ hunting	ditto	ditto	185

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of Testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Ltd.,

Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:—ALICE BUILDING, Badri Mahal, 217, 219, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA BRANCH:—21, Norton Buildings, Corner of Dalhousie Square.

"Time and use have justified the claims put forward for these preparations."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.



Since first introduced, Benger's Food has continued to grow in favour owing to the constant recommendations of those who have benefitted by it.

Benger's is distinguished from all other foods in containing not only all the food elements necessary to restore health, but the natural digestive principles also, which enable it to be prepared to suit exactly all ages and all conditions of health. With no other food is this possible.

Benger's Food

is delicious, highly nutritive and most easily digested.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., throughout the world.

"BENGER'S FOOD AND HOW TO USE IT"—A little work of authority on the feeding of infants, invalids and the aged, and the most interesting and informative of food booklets,—will be sent post free on application to:—

BENGER'S FOOD LTD., OTTER WORKS, MANCHESTER, Eng.

Branch Offices—

NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 92, WILLIAM ST. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 117, PITT ST.

Canadian Agents—National Drug and Chemical Co. Ltd., 34, St. Gabriel Street, MONTREAL, and branches throughout Canada.

BENGER'S Food

168 a

"LUTON" HAT DYE



With a single bottle of **"Luton" Hat Dye** you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once **WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH.** WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.

Manufacturers:—

WHITAKER & CO.,

LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL, ENGLAND.

Keeps the Skin Soft, Clear and Cool.

Icilma Cream is *different* to any other toilet preparation in the world—and has a *better effect*—because it (and it alone) contains the wonderful Icilma Natural Water. This stimulates the skin to healthy, natural action and keeps it always soft, clear and cool. For sunburn and prickly heat—as well as insect bites—it is most beneficial. Pure and fragrant—pleasant to use—leaves no trace on the skin—contains no animal fat—untouched by hand.



Icilma Cream

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS's Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES.

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

PERFECT PIANOS.

SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA.

Reliable on all Points.

S. ROSE & CO. hold the best stock in India and sell or hire at moderate rates for cash or monthly payments.

NEW PIANOS
Rs. 300
To
Rs. 2,500

SECOND-HAND PIANOS
at all Prices.
HIRED PIANOS
FROM
RS. 15
per month.



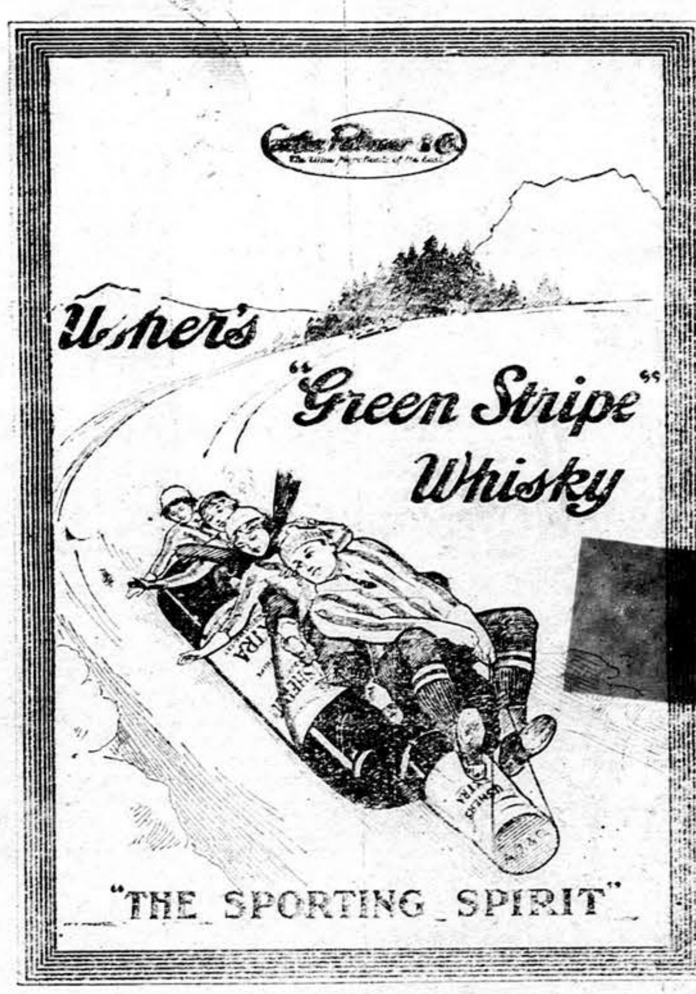
SOLE AGENTS for the Celebrated

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

FORT, BOMBAY

S. ROSE & Co.

Telegrams "ROSEBUD" BOMBAY.



VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: THEACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

Even an indifferent cook

can make good bread and light pastry with Brown & Polson's "Paisley Flour." It is very simple to use, wonderfully quick and very economical. Bread, cakes, and pastry will be more delicious and more *digestible* if you use

"PAISLEY FLOUR" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

A line to MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you a free copy of the Brown & Polson Book of 75 Recipes.



A STARTLING OFFER
WHICH WILL BE FAITHFULLY CARRIED OUT.
Countries of the World Puzzle
GENUINE OFFER OF SOLID GOLD WATCHES.
FREE. Try To-day.



To any Lady correctly naming the two countries illustrated and carrying out conditions below, we undertake to present as a Free Gift a Lady's Solid Gold Watch, Dustproof, Government Stamped. Fine full-jewelled movement, perfect timekeeper, our ordinary price £6.

To Gentlemen, we present a massive Solid Silver Watch, Hall-marked Government Stamped. Heavy Quality. High-class movement. Splendid timekeeper.

A limited number of Consolation Prizes given.

It is required to purchase cloth from us to wear with watch.

Send your solutions, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, and stating the name of this paper to DUDLEY & CO., WATCH MANUFACTURERS, Corporation St., Birmingham, ENG.



Stephens' Inks

Stephens Ribbons AND Carbons

for Typewriters.



CROSSE & BLACKWELL CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

C & B — By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.

FINEST MIDLOTHIAN ROLLED OATS

A clean, tempting food, giving stamina—unrivalled for Breakfast.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AS THE BEST PREPARATION OF OATS

RELIABLE WRIST WATCHES.

If correct time is of value we are sure you will attach interest in what we have to say, on the durability and efficiency of our Wrist Watches, more especially in our investigation of the advantages of the two popular Standard models of which we offer for wrist wear and which after years of experiment and improvements are now considered the best value in India.

ALL OUR WRIST WATCHES have lever movements, and prices are subject to discount of 10 per cent. for cash.



THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

Is what may be termed an open Watch, it is uncovered by a leather case. In its skeleton form it looks neat, light and attractive. It sits close on the wrist and is the watch *par excellence* of its kind on the market.

Nickel	... Rs.	32-0
Silver	,,	37-7
14 ct. gold ...	,,	130-0
18 ct. ,, ...	,,	180-0

THE "MARQUE" WATCH.

With screw-out movement. Obviates risk of dust or perspiration affecting movement.

Silver... ...	Rs.	40-0
18 ct. gold...	,,	125-0

ELGIN AND WALTHAM.
American wrist watch.

Silveroid ...	Rs.	40-0
Silver ..	,,	47-8
Rolled gold.	,,	60-0



THE MILITARY" MODEL

Is a wrist watch in which every part is made with the greatest care and exactness. It is enclosed in a neatly made leather wristlet fitted with a metal rim which protects the glass and keeps the leather dome in shape.

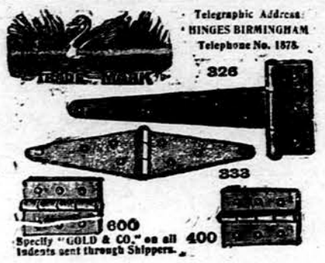
This form of strap prevents direct, contact with the skin, is more impervious to damp, dust and perspiration which materially reduces the deteriorating effects of corrosion and grit.

Nickel	... Rs.	32-0
Silver	... ,,	37-8
14 ct. gold.	,,	130-0
18 ct. ,,	,,	180-0

If price is a consideration, we beg to intimate that we sell a quality in both the "IDEAL" and "MILITARY MODEL" forms.
Nickel ... ...Rs. 25 net.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM" Telephone No. 1575.



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary, rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or Milky Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of Nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from the Famous Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines [illegible] TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Beware of enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Pharm. Chy. Soc., SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime
FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,
FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION



Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.
Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 2 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.
Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.
Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*



INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.
CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, by WILLIAM H. ARMOUR, at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 89, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.